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ABSTRACT

This annotated bibliography was compiled for the development of curricular materials in comparative ethnicity. The introduction attempts to probe into the problem of the political and philosophical underpinnings of social science in a way that brings out the important implications of the sociology of knowledge of the social sciences in the context of ethnicity. Part II cites general and theoretical works pertaining to ethnicity in America. Part III, "Ethnicity in Relation to American Social Institutions," contains citations on the relationship between ethnicity and politics, education, the family, religion, and the police. The works included in Part IV focus on the experience of immigrants to the United States. Part V cites works which address the social psychology of ethnicity. (Author/MK)

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Ethnicity and the Thematic Commitment of Western Social Science

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"Curriculum Development Program In Comparative Ethnicity Project"

INTRODUCTION

ETHNICITY AND THE THEMATIC COMMITMENT OF WESTERN SOCIAL SCIENCE

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When we began this project--the development of curricular materials in comparative ethnicity--we did not want to leave any stone unturned. The way we interpreted this zeal to be thorough was that we would cover every facet of the problem. Thus we not only developed bibliographical materials as a starter, in five ethnic areas--Puerto Rican, Slavic-American, Asian-American, Jewish, and Black, but we also addressed ourselves to the same problem in the social sciences. What we sought instinctively in aiming for comprehensiveness was the calling of attention to the intellectual scope of the problems of ethnicity. We held that ethnicity was both a problem for the social science analysis as well as a perspective upon social science.

The problem then was how to probe into the problem of the political and philosophical underpinnings of social science in a way that brought out the important implications of this sociology of knowledge of the social sciences in the context of ethnicity. As is sometimes the case with a theoretical effort, one seems to have a better understanding of the problem at the end of the exercise than at the beginning. Introductions often have more luminosity than the text they present. At one level this is as it should be. Consequently we will attempt to state the problem of the sociology of knowledge of social science from the perspective of ethnicity. Social scientists have done work of significance in the area of ethnicity, for they have long regarded ethnicity as an important problem. In the current phase of race and ethnic relations, social scientists from the minority

groups seek to evaluate the work already done and to do more relevant work in ethnicity; thus they come face to face with the problem of the politics of social science. They discover that the authorities in social science are also members of the hegemonic ethnic groups the limitation of whose authority is the raison d'être of their concern with ethnicity. Instinctively they seek to disqualify these social scientists as universal umpires in the adjudication of the scientific worth of work done in the social sciences on ethnicity; they argue that while objectivity may be possible in some areas of work, in the questions that create the new interests in ethnicity, racism and ethnocentrism are impediments to objectivity. Thus the argument goes--there is no social science on the question of authority, authority is affirmed, then justified scientifically.

The aim of social scientists is the control of academic resources for the development of their own particular social interests. One must reconsider the problem of truth in academia.

> In every age, among the people, truth is the property of the national cause. No absolute verity, no discourse on the purity of the soul can shake this position. The native replies to the living lie of the colonial situation by an equal falsehood. His dealings with his fellow-nationals are open; they are strained and incomprehensible with regard to the settlers. Truth is that which hurries on the break-up of the colonialist regime; it is that which promotes the emergence of the nation; it is all that protects the natives, and ruins the foreigners. In this colonialist context there is no truthful behaviour: and the good is quite simply that which is evil for "<u>them</u>."[1]

Once the academic space is subsumed under the general problem of racial and ethnic decolonization, all that Fanon says follows as a matter of course. If the ideologization of academia meant the total dismissal of the philosophical and scientific function, there would be no problem.

There would be no social science. All who now ply that trade would be reassigned to the various propaganda departments of their political parties where they could put put their public relations skills to work. The situation is, however, more complex. Fanon intimates this when he calls attention to the two-faced approach of the colonial manichean social relations; to the family one shows concern for the truth; to the enemy one employs the lie and the truth as weapons; in both cases one is concerned with promoting particular interests.

Thus the attitude that all is ideology and there is no science seems to be an over-simplification. In fact the ideologization of academia is intended to reorganize academia, not to promote its destruction. One wants the right to do social science that promotes the interest of the groups that one has sworn allegiance to. It turns out that it is precisely because social science is important that the ideologies of social scientists drawn from the hegemonical classes are important.

Through such clarification of interest the ideological problem becomes two problems: (a) the problem of sifting the truth out of the falsehood contained in the heritage of the social sciences--for the performance of this function, the soundness of the epistemological foundations of the social sciences is assumed; (b) the problem of limiting the influence of social scientists with inimical interests in the definition of the new areas vital to the development of the minorities--for this function one assumes the philosophical integrity of the education of the social scientists.

However, the strategies designed to domesticate the "imperialist" sciences avoid the problem of their assumption. The differentiation of the truth from the falsehood assumes the application of an epistemological reference that permits such a differentiation. A universal social science is thus posited. Once such a social science is assumed, then one can apply its standards to differentiate the truth from the falsehood, this version of social science from that version. But there is no such referent. All that are available are the works that present social sciences and social scientists. Also there is a problem of definition presented. How is the social scientist to be defined if not by reference to the discipline which he or she has studied professionally? If this is the case, then does the training in social science mean no more than a training in methodology? For unless this were assumed, the social scientist would not be presented as the sophist applying the method for the promotion of interests, supportive or alien to the minorities. Because the social scientist is defined as a methodologist in this dispute, Methodology is raised to the level of <u>universal science</u>; consequently the black and the white, the WASP and the non-WASP, may be trained in the Methodology--each would be qualified to apply that methodology ideologically for the good of his own "nation."

These conclusions are arrived at because the problem is misrepresented in the first place. The historical facts are such that all the participants are members of the same academic establishment, receiving not only their training but also their certification from the same authorities. There are also the facts of ideological

alienation in the academic cultures established. The same process contains both truth and falsehood--the same authorities present the science and the ideology; the same authorities have defined in ways inimical to minorities what the established academic truth would be.

The problem consequently is not the abolition of academia's philosophical and scientific function because academicians respond like most citizens do to their political interests, and it is not the development of an ivory tower where social scientists ply their scientific trade uncontaminated with the problems of truth and falsehood, with no concern for the social values rending asunder the political fabric of the state out of which academicians cut their coats according to their measures. The problem is a metatheoretical one and it boils down to the certification of the cosmogony of the politicians by the social scientists through social science. This is the fundamental problem that we must try to explain. What is the elemental worth of the individual and the group, the essential relationships through which ideals are represented, i.e., the political cosmology are defined by the social scientists as the definition of nature's teleology and social science is presented as the reflection of that teleology. In the current generation of the hegemony of the west, the social science cosmology has consequently been the ideologization of liberalism; in fact liberalism is the theology of western social science, the expression of the cosmogony providing the terms of the metaphysics through which the values of relationships are given their primordial, hence presumptive significance. Liberalism transmogrified

into theology is a systematization of a pattern of socio-political morality represented through the state and guaranteed by the state; its definition of the polis was the market economy.

> When it was established--and it was established in the now advanced countries between the seventeenth and the nineteenth centuries--it was an enormously liberalizing force. It changed not just the economic arrangements but the whole society. Instead of a society based on custom, on status, and on authoritarian allocation of work and rewards, you had a society based on individual mobility, on contract, and on impersonal market allocation of work and rewards in response to individual choices. . . .
>
> Previously, people had been, and had thought of themselves as, not individuals but members of ranks or orders or communities. Their fairly fixed place in a customary society had given them some security but little freedom. Now, people began, with delight or with fear, to think of themselves as individuals free to choose. Indeed they were compelled to be free.[2]

Represented as the actualization of the ideals of the perfect society, problems in history and of history had to be resolved by reference to this achievement. There were and are problems with this understanding of the Perfect. The assumption that the Perfect is already achieved and history is the protection, not the development, of ideals, legitimizes the notion of science as primarily technological while inhibiting the presentation of science as a critical function, a philosophical predisposition. But the most important problem from the perspective of the problem of interest to us at the moment is the political ontology constituting the elemental blocks out of which social relationships are built. Because History is not developmental but replication, one builds with the same materials in accordance with the actualized in new places. New opportunities, more resources, more power, mean one can build the same on a grander scale; the difference between the past and the future is a matter of scale.

Within such a perspective the achievements of the market economy are represented as celebration of the same architectonic imagination. In the immediate sense, however, the institutionalization of this attitude as cosmology means that the history of legitimation has to be negotiated on terms alien to those motivating activities in the social histories of the western citizen. In the American polity represented by Louis Hartz as the Liberal Society, this problem assumes in the empirical realm more of its logical form. We are referring to the problem of the incongruity between the theological ontology and the social historical ontology. In the former the basic term was the individual, the monad; in the latter the basic terms are the owners of capital and the employee of the owners of capital.

> There was, necessarily, great inequality, for you cannot have a capitalist market society unless some people have got accumulated capital and a great many others have none, or have so little that they cannot work on their own but have to offer their labour to others. This involves inequality in freedom of choice: all are free but some are freer than others. Nevertheless, the productivity of the capitalist system was greatly superior to that of any previous system, and there was more chance of moving up (as well as down), and besides there had always been inequality, so the new freedom was held to be a net gain. In any case the new system took root and produced the liberal individualist society. There was nothing democratic about it, in any sense of equality of real right, but it was liberal.[3]

The freedom of choice was to be freedom to choose to be interested in an involvement in the market society. One always had the freedom of "copping out" and of being considered accordingly from the perspective of the market society a delinquent. Moreover, governmental authority in such a society was to be exercised on terms conducive to the ideal of a production-oriented society. The translation of the freedom of the market into the political realm meant that government

should justify its domain in terms of its usefulness to the promotion of the market society. Locke provided the terms for governance in the notion of consent. The American founders generalized the referent of governments as the People. But the people's primary existence was in the market society which became both the natural habitat and the Heaven to be achieved.

> So democracy came as a late addition to the competitive market society and the liberal state. The point of recalling this is, of course, to emphasize that democracy came as an adjunct to the competitive liberal society and state. It is not simply that democracy came later. It is also that democracy in these societies, was demanded, and was admitted, on competitive liberal grounds. Democracy was demanded, and admitted, on the ground that it was unfair not to have it in a competitive society. It was something the competitive society logically needed. This is not to say that all the popular movements whose pressures resulted in the democratic franchise, and all the writers whose advocacy helped their cause, were devotees of the market society. But the bulk of them were. The main demand was for the franchise as the logical completion of the competitive market society.[4]

Thus while in the social history the contexts of individual action were organizational, capitalist and governmental, while the realms of freedom were delimited as choices of rulers, not choices of rules, the social scientific ontology assumed the individual as the context of action, defined the institutional network of relationships as emanations from the individual. Thus we have what appears as a paradox, that what begins as the science of society ends up being a theology of the state, for it accepts as the unit of action in the liberal society the individual who in fact features in the architectonic role assigned him only in the legend of legitimation, the social contract.

Given such an ontological attitude, social science in the liberal society contributes to the obscuring of the relationships between social history and the history of the state. It is this which makes it difficult in the scientific realm for social scientists to define their work as Hegel defines his project in the Philosophy of Right:

> This book, then, containing as it does the science of the state, is to be nothing other than the endeavour to apprehend and portray the state as something inherently rational. As a work of philosophy, it must be poles apart from an attempt to construct a state as it ought to be. The instruction which it may contain cannot consist in teaching the state what it ought to be; it can only show how the state, the ethical universe, is to be understood. [Emphasis added] 5

The apprehension and the portrayal of the state as it is within the liberal society not only means bringing out the relation of the social metaphysics with the theological, but the description of the historical as the rational terms for the enactment and presentation of events. With this interpretation we discover that the primary categories for the description of groups and individuals are to be derived from the salient relationships within the liberal democratic state. Such terms as white, black, ethnic, Catholic, Protestant, Jewish, significant as they are, must therefore be presented in such contexts--they are, through such a critique, not primary, but secondary terms, situational categories for the representation of the essential.

It is much in the same vein that the problem of equality which is at the core of race and ethnic relations is understood as the anomaly that contains the implications of an alternate paradigm of social relations. The liberal state assumes inequality; its reason of existence is the legitimation of the achievements of a particular history of unequal development, the idolization of the consequent hierarchical

relationships. The authority of governments in the liberal democratic society derives from the establishment of a mode of government that secures this achievement in its policies. Within such a state, the ideal of equality as a principle for the reorganization of the elemental conditions of being, i.e., the property relations between individuals and groups, portends more than is contained in the liberal understanding of democracy. Democracy must be understood as implying more than the institutionalization of the mechanism for the selection of the leadership of the regime. It is when the notion of democracy is interpreted to reflect more of its original meaning, to convey the notion of a class hegemony, that the problem of theological commitment of the social sciences to the ontology of the liberal democratic state becomes a hindrance to a scientific understanding of the development of hegemonical power. Macpherson's description of the implications of liberal democracy helps us to establish our terms of discussion less unequivocally. Having called attention to the fact that there are many valuations of democracy and thus to draw the parameters of the "real world of democracy" more comprehensively, he then goes on in the following passage to define the liberal-democratic order:

> . . . our liberal-democracy, like any other system, is a system of power; . . . it is, indeed, again like any other, a double system of power. It is a system by which people can be governed, that is, made to do things they would not otherwise do, and made to refrain from doing things they otherwise might do. Democracy as a system of government is, then, a system by which power is exerted by the state over individuals and groups within it. But more than that, a democratic government, like any other, exists to uphold and enforce a certain kind of society, a certain set of relations between individuals, a certain set of rights and claims that people have on each other both

> directly, and indirectly through their rights to property. These relations themselves are relations of power--they give different people, in different capacities, power over others.
>
> A third fact, which some people find admirable and some people would prefer not to have mentioned, is that liberal-democracy and capitalism go together. Liberal-democracy is found only in countries whose economic system is wholly or predominantly that of capitalist enterprise. And, with few and mostly temporary exceptions, every capitalist country has a liberal-democratic political system. It would be surprising if this close correspondence between liberal-democracy and capitalism were merely co-incidental . . .[6]

If we label the two types of power in the double system of power thus--governmental power and societal power--one can show that what Macpherson now presents as a correspondence, or correlation, liberal-democracy and capitalism, he later explains more accurately as corollary relations. The history of liberal market society is one which presents an emergence of a hegemonical societal arrangement in which the governmental power was argued as devolving upon the individual. The philosophers of that society attempted to account not only for the emergence of a civil and a civil government but also for the legitimacy of societal inequality in that order. Once the individual was argued as being able to safeguard achievements of meaning (hence morality) and of unequal societal power, reflecting a <u>pre-civil history of political economy</u> in the civil order, capitalism emerges as the specific development of that pre-civil history of societal inequality in the civil order. The constitution of the civil order would then imply the constitution of a civil government institutionalizing the preferred meanings of the civil order.

When the demands of democracy are interpreted as demands for the radical and egalitarian reconstruction of the societal hierarchy, a demand for paradigmatic reconstruction of the liberal-democratic state

is made. This is so because the liberal-democratic state is the corollary of the liberal-democratic society. The relationship that is to be altered is the relationship between the capitalist and the worker, for these are the primary historical definitions of the actors in the liberal society. Within such a relationship democracy as the ideal of equality between the capitalist and the worker connotes a different conception of societal power relations, and thus in the context of the demand for the hegemonical democratization of the liberal-democratic state what is to be observed is the process in which the established paradigm (the paradigm of primordial inequality) is related to the contrary and opposing paradigm (the paradigm of primordial equality) informing the politics of those desiring upward mobility.

In this process what is to be explained, since history does indicate that the liberal-democratic society is developed along egalitarian principles that allow workers, ethnic and even racial groupings to have access into hegemonical roles, is the fact of entrepreneurial activities of the workers, the ethnic group, the racial group, etc. The commitment of social scientists to the ontology of legitimation of the liberal-democratic state impedes a scientific description of the power relations of the liberal-democratic state and thus a scientific description of the operative political morality of the liberal-democratic state. Many reasons combine to produce this state of intellectual affairs. The first is the tendency to subsume the historical under the ideal--this is by no means a case of moralism, but what we term neo-idealism. For the neo-idealist, history is seen as the representation of the ideal, the commitment to the ideal is

seen as the determining motive, the causal interest; thus the actual, no matter how sordid it is, is never a definition of the ideal, but only a misrepresentation; innocence is always maintained, for the intention is the fact. Gunnar Myrdal's description of the American Dilemma projects this philosophy explicitly. He describes the morphology of racialism in America, he shows that it is a world produced by rational acts of authority. Yet he shies away from defining the state within this problem by the world that it has produced. The American Creed takes precedence in the definition of the American state; the racial world is only a wart on what is otherwise a perfect face.

A more logically consistent position would be the negation of the racial world, for the American Creed defines an ideal that in principle can be expressed non-racialistically. In recognition of the facts, however, the historical personality, the doer of the deeds describing the racialistic world, is presented as a personality affirming inconsistent moral positions.

> These inconsistencies and contradictions should not be taken as indicating simply personal insincerity. They are, rather, symptoms of much deeper, unsettled conflicts of valuations. The absorbing interest in the form of a matter; the indirectness of approach to a person, a subject, or a policy; the training to circumvent sore points and touchy complexes--which we consider as symptoms of escape--are developing into a pattern of thinking and behavior which molds the entire personality. People become trained generally to sacrifice truth, realism, and accuracy for the sake of keeping superficial harmony in every social situation. Discussion is subdued; criticism is enveloped in praise. Agreement is elevated as the true social value irrespective of what is to be agreed upon. [Emphasis added][7]

But lest one regard this as the portrait of the hegemonical personality of the American, the personality described above is defined as

one which is manifested only in a limited range of hegemonical activities.

> Thus a study of America centered upon the Negro problem must not be expected to give a comprehensive and balanced cultural analysis of the nation any more than would a study centered on crime or political corruption. Under a broader perspective the Negro is only a corner--although a fairly big one--of American civilization. This corner is one of the least clean in the national household: we shall see plenty of lawbreaking, crime and corruption, poverty and distress, heartlessness and ignorance. We shall continuously be dealing with frictions, worries and shortcomings of America.
>
> Studying the Negro problem gives a "frog-perspective" of the cultural situation, not a bird's eye view. Although the frog-perspective does reveal some of the real virtues of a society, as we shall find, it focuses more completely on its faults. For a general purpose, it is not a true perspective. I am eager to have the warning expressly stated in the introduction of this book, that anyone who uncritically utilizes the viewpoints and findings of this inquiry on the American Negro problem for wider conclusions concerning the United States and its civilization than are warranted by its direction of interest is misusing them.[8]

The existence of a true perspective on the United States and its civilization is not merely intimated, it is stated.

> At this point it must be observed that America, relative to all the other branches of Western civilization, is moralistic and "moral-conscious." The ordinary American is the opposite of a cynic. He is on the average more of a believer and a defender of the faith in humanity than the rest of the Occidentals. It is a relatively important matter to him to be true to his own ideals and to carry them out in actual life. We recognize the American, wherever we meet him, as a practical idealist.[9]

Because of this opinion, it is clear what the identity of the American is, if and when the American is presented in the following way:

> The unity of a culture consists in the fact that all valuations are mutually shared in some degree. We shall find that even a poor and uneducated white person in some isolated and backward rural region in the Deep South, who is violently prejudiced against the Negro and intent upon depriving him of civic rights and human independence, has also a whole compartment in his valuation sphere housing the entire American Creed of liberty, equality, justice, and fair opportunity for

> everybody. He is actually also a good Christian and honestly devoted to the ideals of human brotherhood and the Golden Rule. And these more general valuations--more general in the sense that they refer to all human beings--are, to some extent, effective in shaping his behavior. [Emphasis added] [10]

Are we to say that the American is dualistic, racialist and Christian? The facts suggest such a definition. But Myrdal, putting these facts in the true perspective, defines the American differently.

> Indeed, it would be impossible to understand why the Negro does not fare worse in some regions of America if it were not constantly kept in mind that behavior is the outcome of a compromise between valuations, among which the equalitarian ideal is one. [11]

This "true" perspective, however, is different from the "real true" perspective presented in the warning. The true perspective would be accurate in presenting the American as problematic, as ambivalent and ambiguous. The "real true" perspective instead defines the American in all situations as the unequivocal practical idealist, the being that is essentially perfectible as he or she is. This is so because of the a priori commitment to view Americans and America as such. This is what we have described as the neo-idealism which militates against a scientific description of the practical morality in societal and governmental relations. A sociology of knowledge may provide us explanations of the motives of those who express this commitment. Whatever are the reasons, the fact of this phenomenon of neo-idealism, insofar as it describes a mode of thinking whereby history is viewed as logical implications of a moral system, militates against a scientific description and thus a philosophical analysis of that moral system. This is why we described the intellectual style which this mode of thinking gives rise to as theological.

A corollary of this commitment is the equation of the hegemonical ideological definition of the unit of action as the metatheoretical definition of the unit of action. The individual is the unit of action and the Hero of the Official History, both for the social scientist and for the politician. While the politician is under no intellectual responsibility to explain the political economy of the liberal-capitalist democratic society from the premise of radical individualism, the social scientist is. The result is that the thematic commitment of western social science to this notion of the individual as the Hegemonic Actor prevents a systematic study of the political sociology of the liberal-capitalist democracy, where the historical units of action are institutions. The doing of such a political sociology is within the intellectual capabilities of social scientists. The result of such a political sociology would, however, present a picture of hegemonical relations quite different from that described in the official historiography.[12]

Besides the problems of the philosophy of history of the liberal-democratic social science, of the thematic commitment to the notion of individualism, the assertion that the liberal democratic society is defined exclusively by its democracy creates the greatest impediment to an understanding of entrepreneurial activities in that society. The liberal society, whether its basic component is the individual or the corporation, in the form that is represented in the history of western society, is a system of competitive political economic relationships between individuals or groups with unequal power; it is a society that legitimizes the explanation and the reasonableness of that inequality through reference to competition. The introduction of

democracy into the liberal society was not an annihilation of the liberal society. From one perspective democracy defined as a principle of electoral selection of the leadership of that liberal society was a development of the liberal society, an institutionalization of the leadership of the bourgeoisie whose power was manifested in their ownership and control of capital and whose judgments were concretized in the constitution of the state. From this perspective democracy ensured that governmental power would be the corollary of political economic power; there would thus be a correlation between societal power and governmental power.

From another perspective the introduction of democracy would be seen as the beginning of a demand for a change in societal relations whose eventual outcome could be change in the regime. In this perspective electoral democracy based upon universal suffrage would be the symbol of a more radical transformation of societal relations. The history of the development of the Egalitarian Society would thus be the history of the development of the restratification of the liberal society along lines intimated by the symbolic achievements of hegemonical authority in the electoral process. Whether societal relations were judged as essentially unequal or equal, or whether one were to advise that the society be unequal or equal, such judgments would be the result of the prior presentation of the history of hegemony in the society. To assume that the paradigm of equality is paramount without such a history is not only a misrepresentation of the problem of the modification or transformation of the liberal society, but also a mystification of the history of the modifications

of that society. What is to be explained is in fact the history of equality in the liberal-democratic society.

It is because this problem is misrepresented in the ways we have described above that the minorities whose turn it is to actualize their demand for the restratification of the liberal-democratic state have much difficulty with social scientific depiction of the official depiction of the history of equality in the liberal society. Social science as currently practiced by the elites of that discipline in misrepresenting the liberal democratic state as essentially an egalitarian order also misrepresents the process of the modification of that order; whether the problem is the explanation of the fact of economic democracy, of ethnic democracy, or of racial democracy, the inability of the social scientist to account for the specific modifications of hegemony comes from the fact of their abandonment of the "real world of democracy" through their adoption of neo-idealism. The anomaly in the social science explanation of the phenomenon of power in the capitalist order is their explanations of entrepreneurial behavior, the processes for the legitimation of entrepreneurial achievement; much is presented scientifically concerning the consolidation of hegemony through entrepreneurial activity; less is presented, thus less is known, concerning the transformation of hegemony through entrepreneurial activity. The problem of power as the change of the system, not as the change of relations within the system, becomes an order of questions which constitutes the open frontier that the current interest in ethnicity identifies. This is the intellectual substance of the criticism of social science

made from the perspective of ethnicity, where that phenomenon is argued for as the essence of the societal relations for the mediation of the conflict between the rival paradigms of inequality and equality within the American society in particular, and the western society in general.[13]

It is this attitude to the problem that makes it necessary for there to be a re-examination of some of the epistemological assumptions inherent in the traditional social science approach to the phenomenon. We find ourselves asking these questions. Can the problem of advances in knowledge and theory construction in the field of comparative ethnicity be conceived of as the extension of postulated theories in hypothetical arrangements to explain the meaning of events designated as ethnic? Is it to be conceived of as a process within which are indicated facts which delimit the known from the hypothetical, and through which refinements in epistemology are achieved?

The implication of the position contained in these questions is a duality of worlds--the world of the social scientists within which the activity of knowing is institutionally pursued, and the political world whose problems constitute the object of that activity of knowing. The demand that the world be cognized differently and that the cognized world be represented in a different hierarchical relationships explicitly makes the worlds contained in the universe relevant to ethnicity problematic; it makes necessary the articulation of the structure of relationships between the worlds; it calls for the conscious articulation of the relationship "between the known to knowledge and knowledge to the being who knows (in his capacity as

being, not as being known)" (Sartre). In other words it provokes a sensitivity to the sociology of knowledge of the activities of knowing. Being ethnic from this perspective is a problem within the world of the social scientist as well as in the world of the social being.

If this is so it appears then that the advancement of knowledge and theory construction is fundamentally the cultivation of self-knowledge in being-ethnic-in-the-world and in cultivation of knowledge in the world which presents itself as ethnic. From this follows that the primary epistemological problem is the relating of the various ways of knowing. From this also follows that the issue of self-knowledge is not restricted to the world of citizens but is a common problem to all the worlds represented within the social universe. Thus we arrive at the first order of questions for social science. How is self-observation to be cultivated so that knowledge of being ethnic is promoted? How are the various modes of being-in-the-world, ethnic and social scientific, coordinated? How then are whims, ideologies, and sciences to be distinguished in the corpus of observations constituting the tradition of social science on this matter?

The introduction of the issue of the sociology of knowledge is not designed to eliminate scientific consideration of the phenomenon of ethnicity, but rather to indicate what is implied when the issue is knowledge of being-ethnic-in-the-world; it is designed to implicate the social scientist in the world and make the issue of institutional transformation all-embracing. The fact of the ethnification of academia is an immediate recognition of the limits of the issue of ethnicity. The challenge now is how to cognize institutional existence

in a manner which makes "advances in knowledge and theory construction" advances in self-knowledge. We touch through this challenge one of the important parametric variables delimiting our area of concern.

A corollary of the above, the admission that social science is not even a logical archimedian place of observation but that it too is a part of the world attempting to make sense of its ethnicity, is a change in attitude toward the traditional way of representing the world and the defining of theoretical responsibility. This way of thinking prompts these questions. How adequate, given the sense of the world articulated above, is a mode of knowing which presents the issue of ethnicity as an input or output function and the problem of knowing as one of explanation? What limits are presented in experiencing and representing the empirical situations in these terms?

Whether the area of analysis is

(a) in ethnicity and politics, within which some of the concerns are with the relationship between ethnicity and voter behavior, ethnicity and bossism, ethnicity, urbanization, and reform politics, ethnicity and political restratification, ethnicity and coalitional politics, ethnicity and party politics, ethnicity and party development, ethnicity and political participation; or

(b) in ethnicity and education within which some of the concerns are with the function of the school systems for mobility, the socialization impact of the school systems in the goals of civic and cultural development, the selective functions of the school systems in the articulation of preferred

hierarchies, ethnic differences and differential effectiveness in the utilization of the school system, institutional competence and social development, the relationship between ethnic differences, intra- and interethnic mobility, and the place of the individual talents and potential in this process; or

(c) in ethnicity and religion, where some of the preoccupations center on the character of the dominant culture, on the contrasting of the ideas of a single hegemonic WASP culture to the idea of the triple melting pot of Protestant, Catholic, and Jew, on the extra-religious roles of religious institutions, on the relationships between ethnic and religious loyalties, conflicts, and interethnic relationships, on social modernization and secularization of religious institutions; or

(d) in ethnicity and the economy, where the concerns are with the adjustments of ethnic groups to the industrial order--be the relationships investigated the strategic importance of specified industries to the economic mobility of particular ethnic groups, or the role of the labor movement in ethnic economic development, in the interrelationship of entrepreneurial activity and ethnicity, or concentration on the consequences of economic activity in the achievement of mobility, geographical, economic, and occupational, or the investigation of the interrelationship between ethnicity, the economy, mobility, and education; or finally

(e) whether the concern is with the exploration of the relationship between what is regarded as the mainstream cultures and the subcultures sustained within ethnic communities and ghettoes, or the relations between these and what is presented as the western or American civilization,

the overriding impressions which a bibliographical analysis yields lead to the question posed in the beginning: the appropriateness of viewing ethnicity as input or output functions and of conceiving the task of theoretical methodology as one of explanation. Ethnicity as input or output function is presented as a problem of institutions assimilating or accommodating themselves to the ethnic phenomenon; knowledge is restricted to explanation of the effectiveness, efficiencies, elegance of the institutional adaptability or inadaptability.

From this perspective it is apparent that these institutions are accepted as ontologically given, teleologically complete; explanation of them becomes explanation of their incremental modifications through the agencies of the ethnic variable. Thus this tradition implicitly endorses the political world which it assumes as the given condition of all observations. The current interest in ethnicity necessitates reflections on this tradition. The transformation of ethnicity from a problem in the world to an anomaly in the world simultaneously calls for a radical understanding of authorities and the process of their becoming as it makes ethnicity and the totality of events it subsumes a perspective for the cultivation of knowledge of the world. As an anomalous fact it posits the explanatory ineffectiveness of the established paradigms as it draws attention to the

incoherence of institutional arrangements made evident by the admission of the anomalous as legitimately deserving a place in the world. What was then posited as being there, teleologically given, becomes problematic, and the task becomes one of cognizing or discovering the contingent structures in the emergent processes of social life. What has been done within the problem-explanation paradigm becomes aspects of the world whose configurations are still to be articulated.

To discover the configurations of the world is also to establish the paradigm reflected in the processes of legitimation. We now see that what is the case is the knowledge of the processes of initiating worlds and maintaining and developing the world-views impressed through those worlds. This is what makes the activity in the Kuhnian sense paradigmatic or foundational and what makes it immediately political.

In this emergent context every activity, in being foundational, in being concerned with the initiation of authority, is consequently political. The quest for knowledge of the world is therefore simultaneously the quest for making evident the structure of the world. Such a quest requires invasion of the sanctuaries of the historically powerful. It takes power to observe power in the process of empowering. The reality projected to protect and camouflage power cannot, as is currently accepted through the dominant traditions in the social sciences, be accepted as hypotheses to be tested against the world grounded in the same reality. Realities, ethnic or scientific, as acts of power, require familiarity and membership in the world of the powerful. Understanding of social phenomena in fact requires as an epistemological condition the democratization of power, a conclusion

as ancient as the Athenian Greeks. The revelation of the truth, as recent events in the nation attest, requires an institutional penetration of the organizational barriers established as part of the hierarchical relationship protecting the truth through a network of institutions.

The primary task then is the development of strategies to uncover the various networks of institutional privileges which prevent the investigator from being empowered to realize the truth of what is the case and from being given access to the processes within which power achieves its institutional representation. These are the major parametric and metatheoretical considerations which the current articulation of ethnic studies posits as necessary conditions for any knowledge of the self and which constitute the minimum standards of any epistemology.

There is therefore a coincidence of needs. The need for a more hegemonically democratic American society is complemented by the need for a scientific understanding of the process of development of hegemony; the fulfilment of both needs requires the immediate assumption by the "needy" of hegemonical attitudes. Thus the complement of the process for the specification of a new agenda for the organization of intellectual work is a redistribution of hegemonical roles within academia to permit a radical critique of the social scientific understanding of power. A new agenda within the old academic political economy would be one aspect of the necessary condition; the restratification of the academic political community in accordance to the ideal of egalitarian democracy would be the other aspect of the

necessary condition; the doing of the works that present the actuality of the transformational processes of hegemony at both the societal and governmental levels, where the actual becomes the basis for a scientific explanation of all entrepreneurial activities, will be the sufficient condition for the establishment of an intellectual tradition that is as of now only intimated in attitude by the new ethnic scholar in academia. It is to call attention to the quality of the work done so far that this bibliography has been compiled. It is a work we hope will aid in the articulation of the paradigm questions, in cultivation of the humility that permits new beginnings and in the final analysis establishes the need for the intellectual responsibility for the adoption of a scientific epistemology on matters which penetrate the soul of the scholar.

NOTES

[1]Frantz Fanon, The Wretched of the Earth (New York: Grove Press, Inc., 196), p. 40.

[2]C. B. Macpherson, The Real World of Democracy (New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1972), p. 7.

[3]Ibid., pp. 7-8.

[4]Ibid., pp. 9-10.

[5]G. Hegel, Hegel's Philosophy of Right, translated with notes by T. M. Knox (London, Oxford, New York: Oxford University Press, 1967), p. 11.

[6]Macpherson, Democracy, p. 4.

[7]Gunnar Myrdal, An American Dilemma (New York & London: Harper and Brothers, Publishers, 1944), p. 40.

[8]Ibid., pp. lviii-lix.

[9]Ibid., p. xlvi.

[10]Ibid., p. xlviii.

[11]Ibid.

[12]Examples of such efforts in political sociology are (a) Robert Dahl, Pluralist Democracy in America, and (b) Michael Parenti, Democracy for the Few.

[13]See Nathan Glazer and Daniel P. Moynihan, Ethnicity (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Press, 1975), for a description of the global scope of the current interest in ethnicity as a principle of mobilization of support for hegemonical modifications of societal and state relations.

Part II: General and Theoretical Works

General

ADDAMS, JANE "The Second Twenty Years at Hull House Sept. 1909 to Sept 1929" (New York, Macmillan Co. 1930)

1. Social conditions 2. Peace 3. Hull House, Chicago
The second Twenty Years of Jane Addams at Hull House. Less about Chicago social conditions and more about Addams and others growing "world consciousness". Social services and the Progressive party, Women's movement, peace, world court, etc. 413 pages

ADDAMS, JANE "Twenty Years at Hull House" (New York, The Macmillan Co., 1910)

The autobiographical details of Jane Addams and her relationship with and the history of Hull House. Her accounts of poverty, and her theories of social justice. 462 pages

AGUINALDO, GENERAL EMILO AND ALBANO, VINCENTE "A Second Look At America" (New York, Robert Speller and Sons, 1957)

AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES "Report of the Committee on Linguistic and National Stocks in the Population of the United States" Annual Report of the American Historical Association for the Year 1931 (1932).

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE "The Reacting Americans; An Interim Look at the White Ethnic Lower Middle Class" (New York, The American Jewish Committee, 1968)

ANDERSON, ELIN W. "We Americans: A Study of Cleavage in an American City" (Cambridge, 1937)

Ethnic relations in Burlington, VT undertaken to test melting pot theory. Determined the past played by each of the main ethnic groups in the life of the community, how it feels towards other groups, whether it wishes to preserve its cultural and linguistic individuality, what its conception of American citizenship is and whether the elements of cleavage or amalgamation predominate. (Cambridge, Howard University Press, 1937)

Bagdikian, Ben H. "In the Midst of Plenty: The Poor in America" (Boston, Beacon Press 1964)

Journalistic account of plight of 36 million poor Americans - who live in slums, reservations appalachia, migrant worker camps, etc. Portrays sickly aged, displaced workers, and deprive children.

BANFIELD, EDWARD "The Unheavenly City" (Boston, Little Brown, 1970)

Challenges the view that today's cities are in a decline, that America is losing the battle against poverty, social disadvantage and racial discrimination---Contends that the conditions of life in urban America have improved dramatically in recent years. What has not improved is our capacity to keep pace with the accelerating expectations of the city dweller.

BARRON, MILTON L. (ed.) "Minorities in a Changing World" (New York, Alfred A. Knofp, 1967)

The book, made up of articles contributed by several writers deals with the problems of minorities in the context of world-wide struggle. The problems of minorities, current and historical, and the different ways they come about whether by race, religion, nationality, etc. are examined. In the end solutions are suggested by some of the authors for overcoming the inequalities and injustices suffered by certain segments of our society due to their minority status.

BECKER, HOWARD "Social Problems: A Modern Approach" (New York, Wiley, 1967)

Fourteen monographs dealing with poverty, inequality, housing, crime, etc; the question of whether "popular culture" is a problem or an asset (or both) in a ploralistic society and the problems generated by changing social, political and economic systems in new nations.

BELOFF, MAX "The Uprooted" Encounter I (December, 1953) 78 ff.

A favorable book review, by Beloff of Oscar Handlins The Uprooted.

BERNSTEIN, BOITON "The Trumen Administration and Minority Rights" Journal of Ethnic Studies 1:3 (Fall, 1973) 66-77

Review essay concerning McCoy and Ruethen's Quest and Response: Minority Rights and the Truman Administration. The essay mainly criticizes the book's historiographic perspective.

BESTOR, ARTHUR E. "Backwood Utopias" (Philadelphia, University of Rennay Wanea Press, 1950)

Sectarian and Owenitae phases of utopian settlement in America: 1663-1829.

BIEZANZ, JOHN AND SMITH, LUKE M. "Race Relations in Panama and the Canal Zone" American Journal of Sociology 57 (1951) 7-14

BINZEN, PETER "Whitetown USA" (New York, Random House, 1970)

Mainly concerns the people, institution and values of Kensington, an ethnically mixed white neighborhood in Philadelphia, The Whitetowner is suspicious of change, distrustful of authority, constantly on the defensive against such trends as school busing, open housing and the hippie life style probes the ethnic history of Kensington as a key to understanding the views.

BOONAR, JOHN (ed) "The Ethnic Experience in Pennsylvania" (Lewisburg, Bucknell University Press 1973) 330 pages p. biblio.

Ethnic pluralism and ethnicity in Pennsylvania. Some discussion in a few of the articles and essays on community cohesion and organization. Essentially deals with a history of the Pennsylvania area cast in the light of pluralist theory.

BOQUE, DONALD J. "The Population of the United States" (New York, The Free Press, 1959)

Summarizes hundreds of special studies census reports, and other publications in 26 chapters covering all aspects of population analysis. Includes religion, race, fertility, sex, education, labor force composition.

BORINSKI, ERNST "The Litigation Curve and the Litigation Filibaster in Civil Rights Cases" Social Forces 37 (1958) 142-147

BRACE, CHARLES LORING "The Dangerous Classes of New York and Twenty Years' Work Among Them" (New York, Wynkoop and Hallenbeck, 1972) 448 pages

A study of social workers and social work.

BRANDENBERG, BROUGHTON "Imported Americans" (New York, Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1904)

Journalist and wife lived for a time in New York's Station quarter. Then they go in steerage to Italy and make a study of the districts from which emigration is most pronounced. Then with a group of sicilians they return to the US in the guise of immigrants observing the smares laid for the credulous incomer whose great fear is that he may be kept out of America. Suffering the ill treatment meeted out to steerage passengers on board ship and learning that American law is constantly evaded.

BREMNER, ROBERT "From the Depths: The Discovery of Poverty in the United States" (New York, New York University Press, 1956)

The author is concerned with the poverty that exists in the midst of this society of riches that has the means to afford almost everyone of its members a dent life. The authors indignation is not due to the existence of poverty and its dehumanizing nature only, but also to the sheer lack of concern and feelings in our society towards our fellow brothers in poverty. The author pays special tribute to the philanthropic societies of this country and the indispensable role they play both in the crusade against poverty and in focusing public attention on it.

BRIGGS, HAROLD E. "The Settlement and Development of the Territory of Dakota 1860-70" North Dakota Historical Quarterly 7 (1932-33)

BROOM, LEONARD, BEEM, HELEN P. AND HARRIS, VIRGINIA
"Characteristics of 1,108 Petitioners for Change of Name"
American Sociological Review 20 (1955) 33-39

The authors try to analyse the sociological factors that are behind the phenomenon of name changing. They studied a sample of petitioners for a period of one year and they classified them according to ethnic composition. The authors conclusion is that individuals change their names mostly to get social mobility or get rid of names that identify them with a particular minority group, or names that are hard to pronounce or that have bad connotations.

BROWN, FRANCES J. AND ROUCEK, JOSEPH S. eds. "One America"
(New York, Prentice Hall, 1945) The History, Contributions and Present Problems of our Racial and National Minorities.

Immigration, culture, assimilation and contributions of America's minority groups. Significance of full employment for speeding up rates of assimilation is emphasized, as well as the need for vigorous action against misleading stereotypes.

BRUSSAT, WILLIAM K. "Incidental Findings on Urban Invasion"
American Sociological Review Vol. 16 (1951) Pages 94-96

Rationale for Negro movement into formerlly white area in Milwaukee. Author notices "leapfrog" effect. Different pattern of migration (intra city) than others had postulated in past. Suggests further study.

BURMA, JOHN H. "Race Relations and Antidiscriminatory Legislation" American Journal of Sociology 56 (1951) 416-423

CANTY, D. "Single Society: How the Nation Can Eliminate its Slums and Ghettos" (New York, Praeger, 1969)

Analysis of attempts to deal with the conditions of slum life-unemployment, broken families, miseducation, substandard housing and crime-and to cope with the reality of the ghetto. The author sets forth the programs needed to deal with the conditions of urban slum life and proposes new ways of making cities governable and of relocating resources.

COPECIA, DOMINIC J. "Al Capone: Symbol of a Ballyhoo Society" Journal of Ethnic Studies 2:4 (Winter, 1975) 33-46

To many, especially those who lived in urban areas, Al Capone was a hero whose values were increasingly associated with a technological and urbanized society. He provided vicarious excitement for many-especially as he bacame successful.

CHRISTMAN, HENRY "Tin Horns and Calico" (New York, Collier Books, 1961)

Oppressed tenant farmers in 19th century New York State.

CLARK, JOHN G. "The Frontier Challenge: Responses to the Trans-Mississippi West" (Lawrence, University Press of Kansas, 1971)

The theme of these 10 essays is "the problem of racial minorities laid against the belief in material progress as espoused by the dominant race."

COLES, ROBERT "Migrants, Sharecroppers, Mountaineers" (Boston, Atlantic Monthly Press 1972)

Continuation of Children of Crisis. Begins with an introduction to the landscape and to Coles' clinical method. Then describes in turn the lives of the children of migrant pickers, sharecroppers and poor whites in Appalachia, using materials from interviews carried on over many years and drawings made by these children. Next, he attempts to delineate each representative social and economic community and some of the local types-Bossman, Teacher, Sheriff, Preacher. Finally he generalizes about the rural experience.

COLES, ROBERT "Still Hungry in America" (New York, New American Library, 1969)

The hungry Americans of a generation ago are still hungry; their premature deaths sanctioned by an indifferent bureaucracy.

COLES, ROBERT AND ERIKSON, JAN "The Middle Americans Proud and Uncertain" (Boston, Little Brown & Co., 1971)

Based on tape recorded interviews, the book attempts to describe the views and life style of some members of working class families in the United States. "Coles condenses talk and comment going back as much as five years, with a handful of working men and their wives-a steam fitler, a policeman, a filling-station operator, a machinest, a fireman, a welder, a druggest and a bank-loan arranger, the only white collar man in the group."

CORDASCO, FRANCESCO (ed) "Jacob Riis Revisited: Poverty and the Slum in Another Era" (New York, Doubleday, 1968)

1. New York City - Poor
2. Tenement Houses (NYC)
3. Child Welfare

418 pages

Some of Jacob Riis' writings reprinted with an introduction (and edited) by Cordasco. Cordasco believes Riis is relevant to todays social and housing problems with a new war on poverty he feels it is important to look at one of the original slum battlers. Selections from How The Other Half Lives, Children of the Poor, and After Years War.

CORSI, EDWARD "In the Shadow of Liberty: The Chronicle of Ellis Island" (New York, Macmillan, 1935)

Account written by an Italian immigrant who later became Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization of the New York District.

CROCKETT, HARRY J. AND SCHULMAN, JEROME L. "Achievement Among Minority Americans: A Conference Report" (Cambridge, Mass., Schenkman Pub. Co., 1973)

Report on the conference of the Developmental Behaviorial Sciences Study section of the NIH Group were established to define achievement, ascertain current knowledge regarding achievement and group differences with regard to achievement. The study was basically concerned with achievement among minority Americans. No bibliography. Discussions of achievement of various ethnic groups societal barriers, familial variations, by various social scientists. 149 pages

CURTI, MERLE "The Roots of American Loyaly" (New York, Columbia University Press, 1946)

The forces, personalities, symbols and events which have formed the many historic expressions of American patriotism. Patriotism emerges as an individuality and self-contradictory expression of loyalty.

DAVIES, ALLEN F. "Spearheads for Reform: The Social Settlements and the Progressive Movements 1890-1914" (New York, Oxford University Press, 1967)

The role of social settlements in spearheading reforms in cities in towns-particularly as instruments in the war on poverty. The involvement of those settlements in ward, city and state affairs. The authors thesis is that these social settlements helped shap progressivish, contributing to its middle class character and broadening its welfare concern.

Social settlements spearheaded the movement for housing reform. Investigated tenements and led tenement slum groups to fight at the municipal level. In New York City-Jacob Riis is synonomous with tenement reform. Detailed notes on sources-322 pages-Essentially a work on progressivism and social settlement. Their historical psychological connections.

DINNERSTEIN, LEONARD AND JAHER, F.C. (eds) "The Aliens" (New York, Appelton, Century, Crofts, 1970)

Collection of essays on ethnic minorities in America. Essays, lectures, etc. on the history of ethnic minorities in the U.S. Questions of the race. 347 pages includes bibliographical references.

DUNCAN, OTIS D. AND HODGE, ROBERT W. "Education and Occupational Mobility-A Regression Analysis" American Journal of Sociology 68 (May, 1963) 629-44

Regression analysis of occupational mobility is made feasible by recent work providing socioeconomic status scores for detailed occupations. Data from the Chicago portion of the 1951 Six-City Survey of Labor Mobility reveal corrolations of about 3 between respondent's occupational scores and those of their fathers, while respondents educational attainment has a somewhat greater influence as indicated by correlations of 4 and 5. Sons of farmers and nonwhites were handicapped by comparison with respondents of non-farm origin and whites. Despite rising levels of educationsl attainment accompanied by decreasing despersion of number of school years

completed, evident in intercohort comparisons, education was no less important as a determinant of occupational status in 1950 than in 1940.

FEINSTEIN, OTTO "Ethnic Groups in the City: Culture, Institutions, and Power" (Lexington, Mass. D.C. Health and Company, 1971)

Record of conference held in Detroit in June, 1970. Largely concerned with ethnic relations in metropolitan Detroit.

FELLOWS, DONALD K. "A Mosiac of Americas Ethnic Minorities" (New York, John Wiley and Sons 1972) (ie 72-219)

An interdisciplinary approach to understanding Americas ethnic minorities. A study of minority culture. The book examines Blacks, Mexicans, Indians, Japanese, Chinese, and Puerto Ricans. Their attempts of cultural independence within our assimilationist atmosphere-extensive bibliography-219 pages.

FINE, DAVID M. "Abraham Cohan, Stephen Crane and the Romantic Tenement Tale of the Nineties" American Studies 14 (Spring, 1973) 95-107

FISHMAN, JOSHUA (ed) "Language Loyalty in the United States" (London, Mouton, 1966)

Language loyalty in the United States, the maintainance and perpetuation of non-English mother tongues by American ethnic and religious groups. 478 pages-bibliography

FISHMAN, LEO "Poverty Amid Affluence" (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1966)

Collection of non technical papers covering extent, sociology and elimination of poverty. Emphases on Appalachia. Includes discussion of intellectual history of poverty and discussion of poverty and resource utilization.

ETHNICITY IN AMERICA

FOSTER, ROBERT JOHN AND O'NAN DAVID T. "Some Resources for Area Training" (Tech Rept. 67-11)

Human Resources Res. Office, George Wash U. (1967).

GITLIN, TODD AND HOLLANDER, NANCY "Uptown Poor Whites in Chicago"

Authors, formerly community organizers, present long taped interviews with a few people transplanted from Appalachia to the slums of Chicago.

GITTLER, JOSEPH B. "Understanding Minority Groups" (New York, Wiley, 1956)

Papers on Catholics, Indians, Jews, Negroes, Japanese Americans and Puerto Ricans presented at conference at Institute on Minority Groups in the U.S., Center for the Study of Group Relations, University of Rochester.

GLADWIN, THOMAS "Poverty USA" (Boston, Little Brown 1967)

Argues that discrimination-racial, ethnic and social-and poverty are closely linked and that this invidious relationship requires antipoverty planners to develop programs that will enhance social dignity as well as personal incomes. Explores numerous strategies for eliminating poverty including guaranteed annual wage job retraining for service occupations and liberalization of eligibility requirements for welfare aid.

GLAZER, NATHAN "The Social Basis of American Communism" (New York, Harcourt Brace and World, 1961)

Condition and outlook of various social and ethnic groups within which the Communists hopes to, or did, recruit their membership. Concludes that materialistic self interest motivated most to reject communism.

GLAZER, NATHAN AND MOYNIHAN, DAVID PATRICK "Beyond the Melting Pot" (Cambridge, MIT Press, 1963) 2nd ed. 1970

The point of departure is the recognition that ethnicity is a permanent quality of the American society, particularly in cities.

ETHNICITY IN AMERICA

The expectations of a half century ago that a melting pot process would ultimately fuse the American population into a single heterogeneous product have not been realized. Instead, although immigration has ended and today's Jews, Italians and Irish are far different from their European parents and grandparents, groups derived from the original experience of immigration have persisted. Indeed, the events of the past 30 years have actually stimulated the tendency to adhere to such clusters and have renewed their vitality. These general propositions are set forth in an introduction and conclusion which establish the framework for the treatment of each of the five ethnic groups covered in the volume.

GLOCK, CHARLES Y. AND SIEGELMAN, ELLEN "Prejudice USA" (New York, Frederick A. Praeger, 1969)

Nine social scientists and citizens discuss the impact of prejudice in American mass media, politics, religious institutions, schools, business. They evaluate current research findings in some of the areas and discuss what the institutions are doing to reduce prejudice in their operations and to produce changes in individuals and the wider society.

GRAHAM, HUGH DAVIS AND GURR, TED R. "The History of Violence in America: Historical and Comparative Perspectives" (New York, Bantam, 1970)

Collection of articles which examines the Western tradition of violence in Europe and the US, the sources of violent behavior in America and the use of quantitative analysis to indentify comparative patterns of strife in the US with other nations. An important conclusion is the "protective resistance to undesirable change has been a more common source of collective violence then revolutions of rising expectations."

GREENSPAN, C.L. AND HIRSCH, L.M. "All Those Voices: The Minority Experience" (New York, Macmillan, 1971)

A text with selections from literiture to give the college reader a clearer understanding of the minority individual. Selections deal with the victims of prejudice, their feelings and responses to discrimination, etc. 479 pages

GRIMES, ALAN P. "Equality in America" (New York, Oxford University Press, 1964)

Three essays on religion and politics, racial segregation and state legislative opportionment. Tries to show that advances made by egalitarian principles was caused by urbanism.

HANDLIN, OSCAR "The American People in the Twentieth Century" (Boston, Beacon Press, 1964)

Study of population movements in the US since 1900 with due attention to earlier backgrounds or various ethnic groups. Discusses the many waves of immigration and migrations within the country with special attention paid to Negro.

HANDLIN, OSCAR "Children of the Uprooted" (New York, George Braziller, 1966)

Excerpts from 35 books published between 1887 and 1964 relating to the "marginality" of immigrant peoples. Gives account of types of migration to America, and the chanding American scene into which the migrants came. Also explains his concept of marginality.

HANDLIN, OSCAR "Historical Perspectives on the American Ethnic Group" Daedalus (Spring, 1961) 220-32

HANDLIN, OSCAR "Old Immigrants and New" Race and Nationality in American Life (Boston, 1957 300 p.)

The book givws an illuminating series of answers to the crucial questions of prejudice and hatred as they affect races, religions and nationalities. He probes deeply into the history of American social life. He analyses how these prejudices and recial hatreds were reflected in the immigration laws that were formulated after World War I, which were discriminatory in nature and racially biased. This book gives the reader an insight into many areas of American life and politics.

HANDLIN, OSCAR AND MARY, F. "The New History and the Ethnic Factor in American Life" Perspectives in American History Vol. IV 1970 pages 5-24

The new history as a concept. History about people rather than institutions. The necessity for rationality in the discipline. What people? The study of ethnic variations to define this "people".

HAPGOOD, HUTCHINS "A Victorian in the Modern World" (New York, Harcourt Brace, 1939)

A picture of the modern world, strained through the Victorian temperament or, rather, the Victorian culture is the author's description of his memoirs. Important for whom Hapgood knew.

HARRINGTON, MICHAEL "The Other America: Poverty in the United States" (New York, The Macmillan Co., 1962)

Harrington writes about the large amount of poverty stricken people in America. He details the vast numbers of people who live in poverty situations. His thesis is that there are really two Americas--an affluent one and the "other" America. He details poverty among various classes and groups of people. White, Black, migrant, mountain people, aged, etc. no bibliography.

Poverty is pervasive in America. It is sometimes symptomatic of race and class discrimination. A view of aspects of this discrimination is glimpsed. The difficulties of certain sectors of the population to gain access to a more affluent existance is detailed. 191 pages.

HEADLEY, JOHN T. "The Great Riots of New York 1712-1873" (New York, Bobbs-Merrill, 1970)

A reprint of a century old book which was just issued shortly after the Orange Riots of 1870 and 1871. The author is unsympathtic to the rioters.

HEBERLE, RUDOLPH AND HALL, DUDLEY S. "New Americans: A Study of Displaced Persons in Louisiana and Mississippi" (Baton Rouge, LA, Displaced Persons Commission, 1951)

HEIZER, ROBERT FLEMING AND ALMQUIST, ALAN "The Other Californians Prejudice and Discrimination Under Spain, Mexico and the United States to 1920" (Berkeley, University of California Press, 1971)

The history of the treatment of minority groups in California. Includes Mexican-Americans, Blacks and Orientals, but strongest on the Indians.

HENTOFF, NAT "The New Equality" (New York, The Viking Press, 1964)

Argues that a "moderate" position on civil rights is too little, too late and that such a position, which is concerned and well-intentioned, but willing to tolerate only polite forms of protest, places too much forth in man's conscience. He believed the civil rights movement was growing more radical in ends as well as means and that the civil rights struggle must orient itself towards a restructuring of society. Believing that the problem of poverty underlies the problem of civil rights, he concludes that the poor of all backgrounds must recognize their kinship.

HOLLINGSHEAD, AUGUST "Elmtown's Youth" (New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1949)

The book is an analysis of the way the social system of a middle western cornbelt community organizes and controls the social behavior of high-school adolescents leared in it. The town was divided into 5 classes-ranging from the aristocratic to manuel laborers. The study then discusses the relationship of a persons class with his attitudes towards marriage, politices, education, etc. The children in classes 1-111 maintained their parents customs and mores, and stayed in close contact with their direction. The class 111 & V child is more independent, experimental. Class 111 families come from European stock-they consider themselves above the other two groups in terms of hereditary qualifications, but they are unable to rise further. They are much concerned with their social status. Class lV also come from immigrants, they work-class V are "bottom line" passive, although discontent. Interestingly, their families have been in the U.S. since before the civil war. Upward mobility is a false theory because the system does not provide all competitors with equal opportunity, or recognize that the class system is maintained by the control of institutions by the upper class.

HOLLOWAY, MARK "Heavens on Earth: Utopean Communities in America 1680-1880" (London, Turnstile Press, 1951) (2nd ed., 1966, Dover Books)

Popular account.

HOWE, LOUISE K., (ed.) "The White Majority" (New York, Random House, 1970)

Essays examining how whites live, what forces are compelling them to the right and what might be done to reverse that trend.

HRDLICKA, ALES "The Old Americans" (Baltimore, Williams and Wilkins Co., 1925)

An examination of the physical type of the oldest white stock in the United States (two generations on both sides). Claimed that a distinct type has been evolved to which the name American rare can be applied. Considers changes brought about by the very different character of the national elements migrating to the United States since 1870.

HUNTER, ROBERT "Poverty" (New York, The Macmillan Co., 1904)

Written by a university settlement worker in New York, Chicago, and London, the book sought to arouse the populace to the conditions in which the poor lived.

HUNTER, DAVID R. "The Slums: Challenge and Response" (New York, The Free Press 1964)

Description and analysis of slums. The slum as a whole, as part of society, elements of the slum problem today, what is to be done? The necessity for policy and programs to eliminate slums is one of the authors main points.

Run down housing and overcrowding are discussed. Numbers of slum unites. Urban relocation in reality is often "Negro relocation". Environmental problems of the slum. No bibliography. 294 pages.

JONES, THOMAS J. "The Sociology of a New York City Block" (New York, Columbia University Press, 1904)

1. NYC social problems and conditions.
2. Slums NYC-N.Y.-US

A dissertation on the conditions of slum block using sociological methods.

KALLEN, HORACE M. "Culture and Democracy in the United States: Studies in the Group Psychology of the American Peoples" (New York, Boni and Liverright, 1924)

Includes interpretive essay on Americanization movement.

KALLEN, HORACE "Democracy Versus the Melting Pot" The Nation C (1915) 219

KELLER, SUZANE "The Social World of the Urban Slum Child: Some Early Findings" American Journal of Orthopsychiatry Vol. 33 No. 5 (1963) p. 823-831

The paper compares selected aspects of the afterschool and home activities of a sample of poor Negro and Caucasian children currently attending first and fifth grades in the NYC public schools. Discussion centers on factors that distinquish the family life, self images, and recreational activities of these children from those of their middle class peers, with whom they must compete.

KILLIAM, LEWIS M. "White Southerners" (Ethnic Groups in Comparative Perspective) (New York, Random House, 1970)

KINGSDALE, JON M. "The Poor Man's Club: Social Functions of the Urban Working Class Saloon" American Quarterly 25 (Oct., 1973) 472-289.

KYSONS, IRA "The American Socialist Movement 1872-1912" (New York, Columbia University Press, 1952)

A history of the party emphasizing internal fields and ideologies.

KITAGAWA, EVELYN AND HAUSER, PHILIP "Differential Mortality in the United States: A Study in Socioeconomic Epedemiology" (Cambridge Howard University Press 1973)

KLINEBERG, OTTO "Life is Fun in a Smiling, Fair Skinned World" Saturday Review (February, 16, 1963) 75-76

KOLKO, GABRIEL "Wealth and Power in America: An Analysis of Social Classes and Income Distribution" (New York, Praeger, 1962)

Income distribution trends. The variance of the taxation rate. Income inequality and the distribution of wealth. The concentration of corporate power and wealth. The causes of poverty. The extent of income inequality. The quality of life mythorized reality. A study of the effects of the unequal distribution of wealth and power in America.

KOMAROVSKY, MIRRA "Blue Collar Marriage" (New York, Random House:Vintage Books, 1967)

Based on a study of 58 marriages. Respondents were white, native and born protestants of native parents not over 40 years old and having at least one child. Discusses socialization into donjugal roles, interferences with this process, and analysis of day to day activities and relationships that make up such marriages.

KOMAROVSKY, MIRRA "Common Frontiers of the Social Sciences" (Glenroe, Ill. , The Free Press, 1957)

Application of social acience technique to specific historical research.

KONVITZ, MILTON R. "The Alien and The Asiatic in American Law" (Ithaca, Cornell University Press, 1946) (325.73 K837).

The book is a study of the alien and the American of oriental ancestry in American life. The major focus is on the status of these two groups in the courts-especially the Supreme Court. The book is a study in the field of legal sociology. The author sees the status of both aliens and "Asiatics" to be grounded in the traditional fear of the foreignor and he views the problems of the oriental aliens and citizens as one of societal and hence institutional racism. The author has a small bibliography of 20-25 books

and articles. The book studies the history of immigration and expulsion laws as they relate to aliens in general then this information is applied to the specific cases of orientals. The exclusion of Chinese and Japanese is examined in terms of racism and economics (but it is the legal machinery and relevant court cases that are examined). Segregation, laguage discrimination, occupational quotas and exclusion, and other forms of discrimination and racism are examined. The legal implications of legislative restrictions are scrutinized.

The Korematsu and Hirabayshi cases which deal with the internment and relocation of Japanese-Americans in WWII is examined The legal resistance by the Japanese community is contrasted to their acceptance of the relocation. The relative isolation of the oriental and the alien from the mainstream of American life is mother theme of the book. 299 pages.

LOCKE, ALAIN AND STERN, B. J. "When Peoples Meet" rev. ed (New York, Hinds, Hayden and Eldridge, 1946)

LOHMAN, J. P. AND REITZES, D. C. "Notes on Race Relations in Mass Society" American Journal of Sociology,(1952) 58:240-246.

LUBOVE, ROY "The Professional Altruist: The Emergence of Social Work as a Caeser 1880-1930" (Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. 1965)

Social works development as a profession. The growth of organizations and institutions to handle human need. The author emphasizes the communal nature of the growth of social work. Each fragmented community (by ethnic and geographical factors) developed communal organizations.

The book doesn't deal with what efforts were directed at what fields, i.e., welfare, housing, education etc. Bibliographical notes 291 pages.

MC COY, DONALD R. AND RUETTEN, RICHARD T. "Quest and Response: Minority Rights and the Truman Administration" (Lawrence; The University of Kansas, 1973)

To try to explain the gap between Truman's rhetoric and actions

concerning minority groups, the authors content that Truman was not a centrist who embraced the quest for equality for political reasons, but was actually a victim of the politics of statemate who tried to break fee of constraints.

MC WILLIAMS, CAREY "Brothers Under the Skin" (Boston, Little Brown, 1951 revised ed.)

A systematic reporting of racial events and trends.

MC WILLIAMS, CAREY "Prejudice" (Boston, Little Brown & Co., 1944)

The removal of Japanese-Americans to detention centers during World War II.

MAY, EDGAR "The Wasted Americans: Cost of Our Welfare Dilemma" (New York, Harper & Row 1964)

1. Public Welfare - U.S.
2. U.S. Social Conditions

Reporter works as caseworker in Buffalo, NY for 6 months for a story. Finds extremely bad conditions for those on welfare. Housing often is substandard. Discrimination in excess and amount of rent charged to black and white welfare recipients. Generally bad living conditions and overcrowding. 227 pages.

MORRIS, TERRY "Better Than You" (New York, Institute of Human Relations Press, The American Jewish Committee, 1971)

NAHIRNY, V AND FISHMAN, JOSHUA A. "American Immigrant Groups: Ethnic Identification and the Problem of Generation" Sociological Review 13 (1965) 311-326

The erosion of ethnic identity of American immigrant groups takes place in the course of three generations. Disengagement of the sons from the ethnic heritage resulted from their heightened ethnic sensitivity. Concludes that despite acculturation as reflected in abandonment of the ethnic mother tongue and ethnic patterns of behavior, the sons continue to remain acutely concious of their ethnic identity while the grandsons have no trace of their ethnic past left.

*NAVIN, R. B. "Analysis of a Slum Area" (Washington, D.C. Catholic University of America 1934)

A dissertation dealing with a Cleveland slum area. Extensive analysis of tenement type housing. Detailed statistical data on Real Estate Taxes and expenses, social conditions, and community expenditure. Extensive bibliography.

An economic as opposed to a sociological study. The cost to the community of maintaining a slum. 96 pages and appendices.

*May also have been published under Navin, R. B. , Peathe, W. E., and Stewart, F. R. "An Analysis of a Slum Area in Cleveland" (Cleveland; Metropolitan Housing Authority, 1934)

NEWTON, A. P. "The Colonizing Activities of English Puritans" (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1914)

Deals mainly with colonizing experiments in the Caribean, but also contracts such endeavors with early New England movements.

PETTIGREW, T. F. "Racially Separate or Together?" (New York, McGraw-Hill, Inc. 1970)

'Propaganda: How to Recognize It and Deal With It" (New York, Institute for Propaganda Analysis, 1938)

RAAB, EARL (ed) "American Race Relations Today" (New York, Doubleday, 1962)

RIDEOUT, WALTER B. "The Radical Novel in the United States 1900-1954" (Cambridge, Mass., Howard University Press 1956)

Defines two waves of the radical novel. The first (Sinclair, London) is a response to socialism while the second (Frank, Herbst, Farrell) is a response to communism.

RIIS, JACOB "How The Other Half Lives" (New York, Sagamore Press 1957)

An incisive look at slum conditions of NYC in 1890. Riis accurately describes the social and economic conditions of various ethnic groups. His enlightened proposals for reform are intermixed with the reality of the tenement conditions of the day. The relentless process of assimilation and concurrent upward mobility is another theme of the book. More descriptive than analytical but nevertheless reveals conditions as they existed. A revealing view of the other half existance. 231 pages.

RIIS, JACOB "The Making of an American, New Edition" (New York, Harper & Row 1966)

The autobiography of Jacob Riis. His perceptions and his reaction and actions in regard to slums in NYC. 443 pages.

RIIS, JACOB "A Ten Year's War: An Account of the Battle With The Slum in New York" (Boston, Houghton, Mifflin and Co. 1900 -New York, Macmillan, 1902-)

Description of, discussion of, and perspective of the slum and the slum dweller. A cure that was attempted. Hostory and human interest. Story of some of the slum neighborhoods in New York City. 267 pages.

ROBINSON, JOSEPH B. "Legislation Against Bias-Possibilities and Limitations" The Journal of Intergroup Relations (Winter, 1959-60)

ROCHE, JOHN P. "The Quest for the Dream: The Development of Civil Rights and Human Relations in Modern America" (New York, Macmillan, 1963)

The book was written as a result of a grant from the Anti-Deformation League of B'nai B'rith to celebrate its fiftieth anniversary. The author surveys the progress in civil liberties in the United States over the past fifty years. In his view, these years "have seen the most meaningful development, the greatest breakthroughs in human freedom in our history."

ROSE, ARNOLD AND ROSE, C. B. "America Divided Minority Group Relations in the United States" (New York, Knopf, 1948)

A survey of racial, religious and national minorities; their political, economic, legar and social positions.

ROSE, ARNOLD (ed) "Race Prejudice and Discrimination" (New York, Knopf, 1951)

Readings on various phases of group antagonism, social conflict, prejudice and irrational discrimination in the United States.

ROSE, THOMAS (ed) "Violence in America: A Historical and Contemporary Reader" (New York, Random House, 1969)

Essays which seek to document the pervasiveness in the American social and political fabric, past and present.

ROSS, MALCOLM "All Manner of Men" (New York, Reynal and Hitchcock, 1948)

Survey of racial prejudice in the United States from 1741 with emphasis on President's Fair Employment Practices Committee in World War II. Author was its chairman for three years. Urged establishment of a permanent board.

RULAND, RICHARD E. "A View From Back Home: Kafka's America" American Quarterly XIII (1961) 33ff.

SALE, ROGER "Seattle's Crisis 1914-1919" American Studies 14 (Spring, 1973) 29-48

SCHOENER, ALAN "Portal to America: The Lower East Side 1870-1925" (New York, Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1967)

A picture history. Based on exhibition "The Lower East Side: Portal to American Life 1870-1924" held at the Jewish Museum in 1966.

SCHRIEKE, BERTRAM "Alien Americans: A Study of Race Relations" (New York, The Viking Press, 1936)

Dutch ethnologist's views on problems of several ethnic and racial groups including Chinese, Japanese, Mexicans, Indians and Blacks.

SHULMAN, HARRY M. "Slums of New York" (New York, Albert and Charles Boni, Inc. 1938)

A study of family and neighborhood life in four slum areas of Mahnattan. A description and analysis not merely of physically deteriorated housing, but slums as a cultural pattern.

Culture patterns--The social world of the child. 394 pages.

SELLIN, THORSTON "Culture Conflict and Crime" Social Science Research Bulletin No. 41, 1938

SENNEBT, RICHARD (ed) "Classic Essays on the Culture of Cities" (New York, Appleton, Century Crafts, 1969)

SHANNON, DAVID A. "The Socialist Party of America" (New York, The Macmillan Co., 1955)

Especially for radical appeals to ethnic groups.

SHAW, CLIFFORD R. "Delinquency Areas: A Study of the Geographic Distribution of School Truants, Juvenile Delinquents, and Adult Offenders in Chicago" (Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1929)

The home addresses of a list of offenders was plotted on base maps of the city of Chicago to compute the ratio of offenders to the total population of similar age and sex in the different areas of the city, and to compare the resultant rates of delinquency by square mile areas for each series of offenders.

SHAW, CLIFFORD R. AND MC KAY, HENRY D. "Juvenile Delinquency and Urban Areas" (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1942)

Shows high correlation between the characteristics of deterioration (among which is juvenile delinquency) and the division of cities into definite areas as a result of more or less universal processes.

SHERRAD, THOMAS D. (ed) "Social Welfare and Urban Problems" (New York, Columbia University Press, 1968)

SHOSTAK, ARTHUR "Appeals from Discrimination in Federal Employment: A Case Study" Social Forces 42 (1963) 174-178

SMITH, JAMES MORTON "The Enforcement of the Alien Friends Act of 1798" Mississippi Valley Historical Review 41:85-104 (1954)

SMITH, JAMES MORTON "Freedom's Fetters: The Alien and Sedition Laws and American Civil Liberties" (Ithaca, Cornell University Press, 1956)

Detailed discussion of Alien and Sedition Acts (1798). American response to revolutionary spurt symbolized by France was national patriotism and nativism and concern for internal security.

SOLTOW, LEE "Patterns of Wealth and Holding in Wisconsin Since 1850" (Madison, University of Wisconsin Press, 1971)

A study of distribution of wealth--the change since 1850 in Wisconsin. A chapter on inequality of wealth. Also the wealth and income distribution of nationality groups-Danes and Norwegian comparisons. Urban-rural contract (Milwaukee County vs. State) The amounts of income for middle, low, and upper class individuals. 168 pages.

SPICER, EDWARD H. AND THOMPSON, RAYMOND H. "Plural Society in the Southwest" (New York, Interbook, 1972)

Essays and papers presented at a conference. Topics covered include: Indians, Hispano-Anglo contact, Impact of Immigration, and Cultural variation. Description and conceptualization of a plural society. Various articles present analysis of different aspects of life in S.W. ethnic communities. Detailed references. 356 pages.

SUTTLES, GERALD "Social Order of the Slum" (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1968)

Book reports the findings of a three year participant observation study of a slum area on Chicago's near west side. Describes and analyzes the social organization, subculture of the area and the distinct social organization of the four ethnic groups (Blacks, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans and Italians). Analyzes factors underlying group and gang formation, particularly among adolescents.

TAFT, CHARLES P. AND FELKNOR, BRUCE "Prejudice and Politics" (New York, Anti-Defamation League, 1960)

Historical account of relationship between law and prejudice, and political parties and prejudice.

THERNSTROM, STEPHEN "Poverty in Historical Perspectives" in Daniel P. Moyniham (ed) "On Understanding Poverty" (New York, Basic Books, 1969)

THROSHER, FREDERIC "The Gang" (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1963)

Over a thousand gangs in Chicago are studied.

TUCK, RUTH D. "Not With a Fist: Mexican-Americans in a Southwest City" (New York, Harcourt, 1946)

Group relations in San Bernadino, California. Origin of Mexican immigration, attitute of indifference shown by US, lack of plans for Mexican education and assimilation.

WAGLEY, CHARLES AND HARRIS, MARVIN "Minorities in the New World: Six Case Studies" (New York and London, Columbia University Press, 1964)

Introduction to comparative approach to the study of minority-majority relations. Conclude that conflict is necessary if disabilities of minority groups are to be removed.

WALD, LILLIAN "The House on Henry Street" (New York, Holt, 1915) 317 p.

1. NYC--Social Settlements
2. NYC--Ghetto
3. NYC--Children

Autobiographical description of the Henry Street settlement and her relationship with the center. Her personal views of the poverty conditions and its effect on men, women, and children. Her views on what has been done and what can be done.

WARNER, SAM B. AND BURKE, COLIN B. "Cultural Change and The Ghetto" Journal of Contemporary History 4 (1969) 173-187

The development of four socio-economic cultures in urban America: while Protestant, white Catholic, white Jewish and Negro. Author cautions against drawing too many analogies from early immigrant ghettos, population variation, and distribution to explain black ghettos.

The influence of the ghetto on rest of the community. Historical and sociological rationale for the existance of ghettos.

WARNER, W. L. AND LUNT, PAUL S. "The Social Life of a Modern Community" (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1941)

A description of the cultural life of the community (Yankee City) especially the way in which people have been divided into superior and inferior classes. It is a presentation of the outlines of the community investigated; the theoretical point of view which guided field operations, the field and later analytical operations. The community is shown in its social patterns, psychological and biological bahavior-the interconnectedness of multiple relations of individual members. It gives the class hierarchy and social structure, and the role that ethnics play in this structure. There

is discussion of the ecology, housing, economic life, politics, religions and associations of this community. It is based on the theory that there are six classes in Yankee City. Upper upper, lower upper, upper middle, lower middle, upper lower and lower lower.

Yankee City was chosen as our example of a modern community because of its class structure and its example of ethnic roles in this social hierarchy.

WEINBERG, ALBERT K. "Manifest Destiny: A Study of Nationalist Expansionism in American History" (Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1935)

The arguments used by American leaders to justify land annexation from Louisiana to the Spanish-American War.

"White Ethnic America, A Selected Bibliography" (New York, Institute of Human Relations Press, 1969)

WHITESIDE, WILLIAM B. "The Boston Y.M.C.A. and Community Need: A Centurys Evolution" (New York, Association Press 1951)

The history of the Boston "Y" as it relates to the world wide association movement and as an effort to meet the needs of yound people during a period of urbanization. Bibliography-239 pages.

WILLIAMS, ROBIN M. JR. "Strangers Next Door: Ethnic Relations in American Communities" (Englewood Cliffs, Prentice Hall, 1964)

Based on the "Cornell Studies in Intergroup Relations which were conducted between 1948 and 1956 under grants from the Rockefeller Foundation. The team of investigators took up residence in the laboratory cities (Elmira, NY, Steubenville, Ohio, Bakersfield, California, Savannah, Georgia) they analyzed not only racial and ethnic prejudices but also the actual pathways of interaction and avoidance among people of each city."

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM H. "The Industrious Poor and The Founding of the Pennsylvania Hospital" The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography 17 (October, 1973) 431-443

WIRTH, LEWIS "The Ghetto" (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1928)

A study of the historical ghetto--the ghetto as an institution of Jewish life. The origins and sociology of the ghetto. From Venice in the middle ages to Chicago in the 1900's. Housing conditions indirectly mentioned. The ghetto as a result of discrimination and as a cultural and voluntary phenonoma.

WALLENBERG, CHARLES "Ethnic Conflict in California History" (Alhambia, California, Tinnon-Brown, 1969)

This is a collection of different authors' interpretations of Californis's past, dwelling on the long heritage of racial prejudice, discrimination, and oppression. Most agree that there is a steady patter of oppression of all non-whites by whites. The book considers the oppression of Indians by the Spanish, the hatred shown also to the Indians by the Anglo-American the decline of a significant ethnic group. The Spanish speaking people-in pre-1846. It also clarifies one of the most persistent themes of racism, anti-Orientalism, Japanese, and Chinese. It discusses the history of Mexican-American in California fields, and the politics and powerlessness of the Afro-American and Mexican-American. The agreement of these authors is that these people have been mistreated, and they present case studies to prove it. The races and ethnic groups are traced through their social and economic history.

WOODS, ROBERT A. (ed) "The City Wilderness" (Boston, Houghton Miflin Co. 1898)

Population, public health, work and wages, roots of political power, criminal tendencies, education, social recovery. 319 pages

WOODS, ROBERT A. "Americans in Process 1899-1901" (Boston, Houghton Miflin Company, 1902)

This is a contemporary conception of the city of Boston, gained by analysis of affairs in one after another of the congested districts, presented in their measure of separateness and individuality as against the remainder of the city. This concerns the North and West ends of the city, done to service the scheme of social improvement in those districts. One of the main findings is that there is a gradual drift of all populations from northern

to southern border of the business section of the city. The main content is a history of the districts-economically, politically, and ethnically. One main finding is the vast increase in population of ethnic groups, and the various characteristics these groups express in their neighborhoods, and that a considerable proportion of the newcomers will be overcome by their numbers and isolated situation, and will settle back, accepting their lot. This book considers the problems, mainly sanitary, of city and slum, the economics of livelihood. The politics of each group, the immoralities of the local law and order, plus the fun of traditions.

WYNAR-LUBOMYR, ROMAN "Encyclopedia Directory of Ethnic Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States" (Libraries Unlimited 1972)

903 periodicals and newspapers published by 43 ethnic groups. All groups which have continued to publish in their native languages are represented.

Part II: General and Theoretical Works

Theoretical

ALPENFELS, ETHEL J. "Sense and Nonsense About Race" (rev. ed.) (New York, Friendship Press, 1957)

ANTONOVSKY, AARON "Toward a Refinement of the 'Marginal Man" Concept" Social Forces 35 (1956) 57-62

Marginality: 1. Two cultures (or subcultures) are in lasting contact. 2. One of them is dominant in terms of power and reward potential. 3. Their boundaries are perneable. 4. Their patterns can't be harmonized. 5. Members of marginal group are full by the promise of the greater rewards offered. 6. Barriers tend to be hardened by discrimination from one side. After one generation or more marginality acquires particular intensity.

The marginal group as a whole remains in a conflicted state until it disappears or regains it independence. The future of the group as a whole, in large measure, depends upon the proportions choosing each of the several possible definitions.

BALL, HARRY V. (et al) "Law and Social Change: Sumner Reconsidered" American Journal of Sociology (March, 1962) Pages 532-40

A defense of Sumners "classic" formulation of the relationship between law and social change. "His central idea is best summed up in the statements: 'Men can always perform the prescribed thoughts and emotions' and that changes in conduct are most effective inducers of change in feelings or thoughts."

BANTON, MICHAEL "Race Relations" (London, Tavistock Publications, 1967)

International study examining "typical patterns of racial contact not just in our culture but all over the world and not just in contemporary societies but also in the more distant past". 434 p. illus.

BARBER, BERNARD "Social Stratification" (New York, Harcourt, Brace, 1957)

Presents the first full-length review of the field. Sets forth a theory of stratification based on and systematically related to a general theory of society; and it consistently uses the comparative method.

BARRON, MILTON L. "American Minorities" (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1957) A Textbook of Readings in Intergroup Relations

56 authors on minority problems. Sections: (partial list) Prejudice and discrimination, American immigration, ethnic stratification, minority group reactions and adjustments, etc. 518 pages.

BARZUN, JACQUES "Race: S Study in Modern Superstition" (New York, Harcourt, Brace and World, Inc.1937)

Development of race thinking and race prejudices during the last 150 years. Shows how equally ill-founded are the commonplace and learned views of race.

BENEDICT, RUTH "Race: Science and Politics" rev. ed. (New York, The Viking Press, 1945)

What race is and isn't. Also, a short historical treatment of racism.

BENDIX, REINHART AND LYSSET, S. M. "Class Status and Power" (New York, The Free Press, 1953)

BERELSON, BERNARD AND STEINER, GARY A. "Human Behavior: An Inventory of Scientific Findings" (New York, Harcourt, Brace and World, 1964)

Ch 12 deals with ethnic relations.

BERRY, BREWTON "Race and Ethnic Relations" (Boston, Houghton-Mifflin, 1958) (3rd ed. 1965)

Comparative treatment including historical perspective and attempts to analyze basic phenomena which arise when groups of people from differing racial and cultural backgrounds come into contact.

BLALOCK, H. M. JR. "Toward a Theorty of Minority Group Relations" (New York, Wiley, 1967)

A set of general theoretical propositions based on the emperical data in this area. Using power relationships as the integrating theoretical framework, he focuses primarly on competition, status and economic factors that relate to discrimination. While most of the emperical data cited refer to the case of the Negro in the United States, propositions have been stated in such a way that they may be tested in connection with other minority groups. Attention is given to the major methodological problems, the testability and evaluation of alternative theories, measurement and nonlinear and nonadditive models. New York, Viley 227 p. illus. cc4 (301-45).

BOGD, WILLIAM C. "Genetics and the Races of Man" (Boston, Little Brown & Co., 1950)

General thrust is to indicate biological commonality of man.

BONILLA, E. SEDA "Social Structure and Race Relations" Social Forces 40 (1961) 141-148

BRETON, RAYMOND "Institutional Completeness of Ethnic Communities and the Personal Relations of Immigrants" American Journal of Sociology 70 (1964) 193-205

The ability of the ethnic community in the receiving society to attract the immigrant into its social boundaries. This ability is largely dependent on the degree of institutional completeness of the ethnic community. More attention should be given to the social organization of ethnic communities, particularly to the wide variation which exists among them.

CASTLE, W. E. "Biological and Social Consequences of Race Crossing" American Journal of Physical Anthropology 9 (1926) 145-56

CASTLE, W. E. "Race Mixture and Physical Disharmonies" Science 71 (1930) 603-606

Showed that theory of morphological disharmony was premised upon fallacy of a unit-character inheritance of specific organs. An experiment with two divergent breeds of rabbits, one of which was four times the average weight of the other, Castle showed that no disharmony could be observed in the offspring. The hybrids were of intermediate weight and all parts of the skeleton were intermediate and suited to each other.

CATTON, WILLIAM R. "The Functions and Dysfunctions of Ethnocentrism: A Theory" Social Problems (Winter, 1960-61) Pages 201-211

Author maintains that ethnocentrism has various sociological functions and dysfunctions. It contributes to group loyalty, and may help foster community organization. It allows for group social control.

However, ethnocentrism also allows for conflict. Human groups develop hostility toward other groups in proportion as these others are seen as ethnocentric.

A discussion of the basis of relations between the in-group and the out-group.

CHUDACOFF, HOWARD P. "The Evolution of American Urban Society" (Englewood Cliffs, Prentice Hall, 1975)

COMAS, JUAN "Racial Myths" (Paris, UNESCO, 1951)

COON, CARLETON S. "The Origin of Races" (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1962)

Uses biological and anthropological evidences in support of presapiens raciation i.e. that mankind divided into races before reaching the Homosapiens state.

COSER, LEWIS A. "The Functions of Social Conflict" (New York, The Free Press of Glencoe, 1956)

Simmelian analyses arguing that conflict has certain positive, essential functions in the maintenance of the social order, that is an adaptive, as well as a maladaptive function.

COX, OLIVER CROMWELL "Caste, Class and Race" (New York, Doubleday, 1948)

Takes issue with Myrdal and others who offer "caste" explanation of American race relations. Infers that assimilation is best solution of race problem.

DAHLBERG, GUNNER "Race Reason and Rubbish" (New York, Columbia University Press, 1942)

Analysis of "Nordic" doctrine.

DOBZHENSKY, T. AND DUNN, L. C. "Heredity Race and Society" (New York, Penquin Books, 1946)

Genetic factors and race.

DANIELS, ROGER AND KITANO, HARRY H. L. "American Racism: Exploration of the Nature of Prejudice" (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1970)

Interdisciplinary study of race relations which assumes existence of "two-category" system: white and non-white in which one group presumes superiority over the other. Authors believe such a system will persist for forseable future and urge efforts to make it work as well as possible. Conclude that black militants are probably "more realistic".

FAIRCHILD, HENRY PRATT "Race and Nationality" (New York, The Ronald Press Company, 1947)

Class discriminations are a democratic society. Makes it clear "that on the basis of a genuinely scientific analyses and a clear differentiation in the nature of many of the problems, it is feasible to work out solutions which are impossible under conditions of mere undiscriminating good will."

FELDSTEIN, STANLEY AND COSTELLO, LAWRENCE (eds) "The Ordeal of Assimilation: A Documentary History of the White Working Class" (Garden City, Doubleday & Co., 1974)

FRAZIER, FRANKLIN "Race and Culture Contacts in the Modern World" (New York, A. A. Knopf, 1957)

The world race and culture phenomena of last two centuries.

GILLIN, JOHN "The Ways of Men" (New York, Appleton, Century, Crofts, Inc., 1948)

Introductory anthoropology text, with reference to structures of human relationships.

GLAZER, NATHAN "Ethnic Groups in America" in Monroe Berger, Theodore Abel, and Charles H. Page "Freedom and Control in Modern Society" (New York, Van Nostrand, 1954)

A discussion of melting pot and pluralism (nation of nations) as concepts that deal with the various ethnic groups in America. The process of assimilation is discussed as another historical theory. Glazer deals with all three in attempting an analysis of the ethnic role in America.

GORST, PARK DIXON "Town, City and 'Community' 1890's-1920's" American Studies 14 (Spring 1973) 15-28

GOLOVENSKY, DAVID R. "The Marginal Man Concept: An Analysis and Critique" Social Forces Vol. 30 (1952) pages 333-339

A critique of Stonequest and Parks marginal man concept. He criticizes the model of the Jew and the foreignor as marginal man. He offers empirical refutation about longetivity, crime rate, and psychological dysfunction rate. Golovensky also attacks the theorhetical roots of the concept. He believes the concept to be valid only in relation to individuals and not to groups. He urges that the concept be put back into the arena of empirical sociology and taken out of fruitless speculation.

GOLDBERG, MILTON M. "A Qualification of the Marginal Man Theory" American Sociological Review Vol. 6 (1941) pages 52-58

A critique (an attempt to put a qualification on) the marginal man theory of Park and Stonequist. A rejection of the marginality of culturally hybrid individual. Goldberg believes in the marginal culture as opposed to the marginal man. A person dontioned under two cultures or at the interface of two cultures, (along with others like him who are not overly blocked or frustated) are participants in that culture and are not marginal individuals.

GORDON, MILTON M. "Assimilation in American Life" (New York, Oxford University Press, 1964)

American society is composed of subsocieties based on ethnic identity, and the "core" society of middle class WASP's. There has been no cultural melting pot but, rather, assimilation to the WASP patter. Yet the subsocieties remain, each with its own network of organizations and institutions, within which individuals carry out their "meaningful life activiti4s from the cradle to the grave". Individuals belonging to the different subcommunities have many contacts with each other, but they are all impersonal; the intimate relationships are reserved for members of their own group. The only exceptions to this rule are the intellectuals who constitute their own unique subsociety in which members of different racial and religious groups may have intimate as well as impersonal relations.

GOSSETT, THOMAS F. "Race: The History of an Idea in America" (New York, Schocken Books, 1965)

Class examination of roots of bigotry. Largely restricted to analysis of the sciences in explaining the anti-racist revolution.

GRANT, MADISON "The Passing of the Great Race" (New York, Scribner, 1916)

European history considered in terms of race. Race is more important than language or nationality in determining destinies of men. Passinf of Nordic race-Scandanavians and teutonic people is regretted. It is the superior race but war, climate, alcohol, disease (especially tuberculosis) and voluntary race suicide have taken their toll. Unrestricted immigration to US accelerates this process. Believes that democratic control and universal suffrage

point the way to degeneation. The Declaration of Independence was based on a false conception of the power of environment.

GREELEY, ANDREW AND SPAETH, JOE L. "Stratification, Poverty and Social Conflict in American White Ethnic Groups" in S. M. Lysset and Michael Miller (eds) Stratification and Poverty.

HALLER, J. S. "Species Problem: 19th Century Concepts of Racial Inferiority in the Origin of Man Controversy" American Anthropologist 72:1327-9 (12/70)

HALLER, MARLE H. "Eugenics: Hereditarian Attitutes in American Thought" (New Brunswick, NJ, Rutgers University Press, 1963)

A history of the American eugenics movement provides a means for examining the place of heredity in recent American social thought. In world politics of the 20th century, the biological doctrines of the Nazis and the victory of Trofim Lysenlio over the science of genetics in the Soviet Union are tragic demonstrations that concepts of heredity underlie important social movements. In the fairly recent past, the attitute of many Americans toward feeble-mindedness, insanity, crime, poverty, immigration and democracy itself have been expressed chiefly in hereditarian terms. An examination of eugenics involves re-examination of many of the major currents of recent American thought. While the primary emphases of the book is upon the social consequences of hereditarian views, those view s cannot be divorces from important trends in such fields of biological and social science as genetics, medicine, psychiatry, psychology, criminology, and anthoropology. Eugenicists have always maintained that this movement involves the application of science to society; a history of eugenics is a history of science and its social implications.

HANDLIN, OSCAR "Race and Nationality in American Life" (Boston, Little Brown 1957)

Handlin examines race and nationality as important concepts in American and to a lesser extent world history. The reaction to immigrants and the discrimination and maltreatment inflicted on minorities are an integral part of American life. The fear of the minority and the immigrant is a product of the uncertainly of who we as Americans think we really are. Prejudice is also linked by Handlin to capitalist exploitation. The importation of slaves is an economic move and discrimination plays a role in keeping cheap

labor available. No real bibliography but a section of notes and acknowledgements that list many books.

The restrictions on immigration and the attitudes of earlier "immigrants" to later ones were based on prejudice. The lace of rational reasons for anti-immigrant feeling is based on fear and mistrust of strangers. The immigrants were able to consolidate their communities eventually and by the second or third generation were able to exert pressures for their "interests" overseas. The influence of race and nationality on foreign policy is noted by Handlin. The immigrants create and diffuse new idealogies through the American "consciousness". The societal and institutional modes of control Americanize the immigrant and by the second generation he or she is able to organize and defeat blatant discrimination. The case of the Negro in America is examined as an example of the worst discrimination and the slowest improvement. 299 pages

HERBERG, WILL "Protestant-Catholic-Jew" (New York, Doubleday, 1955)

Popularized concept of triple-melting-pot of three religions, as opposed to older single melting pot nation.

HERSHBERG, THEODORE "Toward the Historical Study of Ethnicity" Journal of Ethnic Studies 1:1 (Spring, 1973) 1-5

The problems of ethnic studies courses, the role of the Philadelphia Social History Project in providing a conceptual and analytical background for ethnic studies, and the need for interdisciplinary research for an understanding of ethnicity.

HOFSTADTER, RICHARD "Anti Intellectualism in American Life" (New York, Knopf, 1966)

The idea of anti-intellectualism as a key for understanding the climate of the 50's, evangelicalism, the decine of the gentleman and the era of the expert, the ideal of practicality among American businessmen, and anti intellectualism in education.

HOFSTADTER, RICHARD "Social Darwinism in American Thought 1860-1915" (Philadelphia, PA, The University of Pennsylvania Press, 1944)

HOLLINGSHEAD, AUGUST "Trends in Social Stratification" American Sociological Review 18 (1952) 679-686

HUDSON, WINTHROP S. "Nationalism and Religion in America" (New York, Harper and Row, 1970)

Concepts of American identity and mission.

HUGHES, EVERETT C. "Race Relations and the Sociological Imagination" American Sociological Review (December, 1963) 879-90

Socioeconomic changes call inter-racial arrangements and status bargains into question. Compares French Canadians and Blacks. Both have given rise to new massive movements for status change, but changes sought are not the same. Blacks want to disappear as a group; the French Canadians to be more distinct. To understand such movements requires considerable sociological imagination.

HUGHES, E. C. AND H. M. "Where Peoples Meet: Ethnic and Racial Frontiers" (Glencoe, The Free Press, 1952)

JANOWSKY, OSCAR "Nationalities and National Minorities" (New York, The Macmillan Co., 1945)

Study of nationalities in East Central Europe. Thesis is that the area's literogeniety must make it multi-national in its state structure and decentralized in educational and cultural functions.

KISER, CLYDE V. "Cultural Pluralism" Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (March, 1949) 117-130

KLASS, MORTON AND HELLMAN, HAROLD "Kinds of Mankind; An Intro to Race and Racism" (Lippincoft '71) bibliography 205-7

KLINEBERG; OTTO "Race and Psychology" (Paris, UNBSCO, 1951)

KLINEBERG, OTTO "Race Differences" (New York, Harper and Brothers, 1935)

Interdisciplinary approach to study of race.

KLUCKHOHN, CLYDE "Mirror For Man" (Greenwich, Conn. Fawcett, 1960)

KNOWLES, LOUIS L. AND PREWITT, K. (edited by) "Institutional Racism in America" (Englewood Cliffs, NJ Prentice-Hall, 1970)

The editors preside over a volume which details the state of the black man in America. The book's subject is racism. It is not individual or even societal racism, but institutional racism that the authors are concerned with. The thesis of the book is that there is, uncontestably, institutional racism in all areas of American life. The substandard existance of the black person can be directly traced to institutions practicing discrimination in such fields as business, medicine, education and government. No bibliography.

The book statistically demonstrates the low level of black participation in university education, political organizations, and business. And then it details the institutional measures that have kept blacks out. Access to universities has been denied because few blacks have adopted white societies norms. Blacks who don't adopt white societies conception of a role are discriminated against. Educational standards and teachers attitudes affect the education of the black child adversely according to this book. The book also details "false responses" to black community demands for increased participation in American society. Paternalism, assimilation, and tokenism are discussed. The miseducation of white children is also reviewed. The limited black access to some authority positions is seen as indicative of the black civil rights struggle but more emphasis is placed on the institutions attempts to evade the real problem with partial solutions. 180 pages.

KOHN, HANS "The Idea of Nationalism: A Study in Its Origins and Background" (New York, The Macmillan Co., 1944)

Special emphases on the more important countries. French Revolution was the first manifestation of modern nationalism.

KRAMER, JUDITH R. "American Minority Community" (New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1970)

The book studies the situation of minorities from the point of view of the minority. The psychological and sociological make up of the minority community and not the effect of the society as a whole. The actions of the majority stimulate a community but the major roles, consciousness, and actions are results of internal phenomena within the minority community. (Extensive bibliography)

Kramer examines the nature of the minority situation and the function of the community as a vehicle for the re-challenging of frustration and aggression into more useful actions. She views the Jewish, oriental, Catholic, Black, and Hispanic communities in terms of life style, assimilation, occupation, and violence. Psychological dysfunction as a result of ghetto conditions and community consciousness in acceptance and resistance postures are examined. The reactions to discrimination are examined from an individual and community level. Access to the dominant group is also related by Kramer. Particular stress is put on the function of the minority community. The interrelationship of its members and their perceptions of the community and the dominant society. 293 pages

KREN, GEORGE M. "Race and Ideology" Phylon (Summer, 1962) 166-77

LEWIS, OSCAR "The Culture of Poverty" Scientific American Vol. 215 No. 4 (October, 1966) (Pages 19-25)

Does membership in a group that has been poor for generations constitute belonging to a separate culture? Author believes there is a culture of poverty. To traits that characterize culture of poverty. Chief society, nature of slum community, nature of family, and attitudes values, and character structure of the individual. Distinction between poverty and the culture of poverty crucial. Self image improved in a revolutionary or aganizing context. (Cuba and Civil Rights movements)

LIEBERSON, STANLEY "A Societal Theory of Race and Ethnic Relations" American Sociological Review XXVI (1961) 902-910

Distinguishes between two types of superordination-subordinate contact situations. One in which the indigenous population is superordinate and the other in which the migrants are superordinate.

MACK, RAYMOND "The Components of Social Conflict" Social Problems 12 (1965) 388-397

Wherever human beings are found, social organization exists, social conflict ensues and is to some extent depreciated. Finds that ethnocentrism is source and contributor to the continuity of social conflict. Social theory must try to specify point at which competition shades into social conflict, the circumstances under which a group will overthrow viles.

MENDELBAUM, SEYMOUR J. "The Social Setting of Intolerance" (New Jersey, Scott Foresminn, 1964)

MACK, RAYMOND (ed) "Race, Class, and Power" (2nd ed. New York, American Book Co., 1968)

1. Minorities, U.S.
2. U.S. Race Question
3. Race Problems

Essays on the race problem. The editor offers articles that are intended to provide a theorhetically structured view of dominant-minority relations. Analysis of race and class as relates to authority position. Stereotyping--Evolution of occupations: Jewish and Italian mobility differences. Eastern European Jews found to be more upwardly mobile than Southern Italians. Ethocentrism, desegregation action, function of conflict, are various categories around which articles are grouped. Some of the individual authors offer suggested readings. 468 pages

MARDEN, CHARLES F. "Minorities in American Society" (New York, American Book Co., 1952) (4th ed.) (New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1973)

A study of dominant minority interaction in the U.S. An analysis of minority significance, racial myths and reality, and an introduction to the sociology of minorities. Study of white-colored relations, ward-wardship (Indians) relations, and religious minorities.

The author sees the long rum elimination of dominant-minority friction, indeed of much of the relationship itself, as assimilation occurs. Discussion of various minority theories; psychological, sociological, Marxist, etc. Some suggested readings offered. 493 pages.

MARROW, ALFRED J. "Changing Patterns of Prejudice" (New York, Chilton, 1962)

Author was Chairman of the "Commission on Intergroup Relations of the City of New York." Book discusses problems of New York, but Marrow argues these problems are not different from the problems of other large and medium sized cities. Deals generally with integration, sit-ins, anti-semitism and birth control.

MARX, GARY T. "Protest and Prejudice: A Study of Belief in thd Black Community" (New York, Harper, 1968)

Black attitudes regarding their situation based on interviews with 1119 Blacks-forming a national representative sample.

MASUOKA, JITSUICHI AND PRESTON, VALIEN (eds) "Race Relations" (Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1961)

Texts of semenais presented by social scientists in honor of Robert Paile on the occasion of the dedication of Park Hall at Fiske University in 1955. Six of the 19 papers were written especially for this book. Included are "Social Planning and Race Relations" by E. W. Burgess, "Ethnic Relations: Primitive and Civilized" by Robert Redfeld, "Race Relations Frontiers in Hawaii" by A. Lind, "The Course of Race Conflict and Racial Movements in the South" by G. B. Johnson, and "Minority Group Membership and Personality Development" by Bingham Dai.

MEISTER, RICHARD J. "Race and Ethnicity in Modern America" (Lexinton, Mass., D. C. Heath & Co., 1974)

MEMMI, ALBERT "Dominated Man" (Boston, Beacon Press, 1969)

Collection of 14 essays in which author analyzes the oppressor and the oppressed, as well as the special nature of each oppression. Included are sections on the proletariat, woman, the Jew, the colonized, the domestic servant, and the black man in America. Finally there is a study of racism which is taken to be the symbol of all oppression. Sees violent aggression as a root human situation.

MENDELSON, WALLACE "Discrimination" (Englewood Cliffs, Prentice-Hall, 1962)

MERTON, ROBERT "Discrimination and the American Creed" in R. M. Mc Iver (ed) Discrimination and National Welfare (New York, Harper, 1944) 99-126.

MERTON, ROBERT K. "Social Theory and Social Structure" 3rd ed. (New York, The Free Press, 1968)

Generally useful. Se specifically his discussion of marginality.

MILLER, SYDNEY M. "The American Lower Class: A Typological Approach" Social Research (Spring, 1964)

The poor may be analyzed in terms of economic security or insecurity and family stability or instability. The stable poor are characterized by economic and family stability (regular employment but unskilled). The strained are characterized by a secure economic pattern and an unstable family pattern (fighting and drinking, illicit sexual relations and brutality) the "copers" are characterized by economic insecurity and family stability. This group probably increases considerbly during periods of extensive unemployment and contains a considerable number of Blacks. The unstable are characterized by economic and family instability. This groups includes slum residents, long term poor whites, the physically handicapped, the aged. Three ways of dealing with the problem are direct change (steadier employment), direct services (case work activity or home-maker help) and indirect change affecting the climate of poor neighborhoods.

MILLER, S. M. AND ROBY, PAMELA "The Future of Inequality" (New York, Basic Books, 1970)

A dispassionate analysis of inequality in American life. Inequality is distribution of wealth, poverty as income deficiency, poverty as a result of recism and class structure. The effects of inequality in education on social mobility. The results of inferior educational opportunities among blacks and others lead to lower occupational distribution and lower incomes among these groups. In equality in excess to the political "apparatus" is discussed in a chapter entitled power and powerlessness. 277 pages

MILLER, S. M. AND RIESSMAN F. "Social Class and Social Policy" (New York, Basic Bcoks, 1968)

An analysis of the poor in the U.S. from a socio-economic perspective. A class orient4d study to determine who is poor, why they are poor, and how (education, mobility, etc.) they are poor. Also what cohesive policy can be attempted that will alleviate poverty. Example offered are pre-school education, new approaches to mental health, and integration of educational opportunities. The authors lay bare the intricate societal structure and offer their perspectives on what future social actions are appropriate. 302 pages

MONTAGU, ASHLEY "The Concept of Race" American Anthropologist (October, 1962) 919-28

MONTAGU, ASHLEY "Human Heredity" (Cleveland, The World Publishing Co., 1960)

Begins with discussion of reproduction and Mendel's law of inheritance. The considers heredity of common physical and functional traits. Lists inherited disorders in man.

MONTAGU, ASHLEY "An Introduction to Physical Anthropology" (Springfield, Ill., Charles C. Thomas, Publishers, 1945)

MONTAGU, ASHLEY "Man: His First Million Years" (New York, Mentor Books, 1958)

MONTAGUE, ASHLEY "Man's Most Dangerous Myth: The Fallacy of Race" (New York, Harper and Brothers, 1952)

MONTAGU, ASHLEY "Statement on Race" (New York, Henry Schuman, Inc., 1951)

NAM, CHARLES B. "Nationality Groups and Social Stratification in America" Social Forces 37 (1959) 328-333

What levels, patters of change and variance in socio economic status are there among ethnic groups? "Old immigrant" stock ranked higher on status ladder, but difference not substantial. Socio-economic status higher for second generation, but not consistently.

No evidence to indicate general convergence. Status ranks for each nationality group by generation are constant from region to region. But striking regional differences are noted in status levels of nationality groups. Conclusion: nationality groups differ considerably in socio-economic status and no stable pattern of differences exists.

PARK, ROBERT E. "Human Migration and Marginal Man" American Jounal of Sociology 33 881-893 (1928)

PARK, ROBERT E. "Race and Culture (Glencoe, The Free Press, 1950)

PESSEN, EDWARD "Three Centuries of Social Mobility in America' (Lexington, Mass., D. C. Heath & Co., 1974)

ROKEACH, MILTON "The Open and Closed Mind" (New York, Basic Books, 1960)

The nature of prejudice and dogmatic thinking, the processes by which man constricts and organized his belief systems. Shows connections between an individual's patterns of belief and his underlying personality structure.

ROSE, PETER I. "They and We: Racial and Ethnic Relations in the United States" (New York, Random House, 1964)

An introduction to study of racial and ethnic relations. After defining key concepts (stratification, race, etc.) Rose sketches this history of American minorities, describes success and failures in integrating desperate peoples, discusses ethnocentrism, prejudice and discrimination, and reactions to the last.

ROUCEK, JOSEPH "The Sociological Aspects of the Progress of Integration of American Minorities" Sociologia Internationalis V. 2 (1964) 143-156

The historical interest in racial issues by American sociologist, concepts of acculturation, assimilation, amalgamation, desegration and integration, theory of cultural pluralism.

SAVETH, EDWARD N. "American Historians and European Immigrants" (New York, Columbia University Press, 1948)

"In the years between 1875 and 1925, historians had hardly more than occasional insight into the role of immigration in our national development. When they treated the subject of European immigration at all, they treated it as a side issue to which little attention need be paid. Consequently, a large part of the present study is concerned with the attitudes of the various American historians toward immigrants and immigration, more so than with their constructive approaches and interpretations---At the outset, there is some account of background factors shaping historians' attitudes toward immigrants and of the influence of the teutonic germ theory of institutional development upon late 19th century American historians."

SCHATT, STANLEY "The Ghetto in Recent American Literature" Journal of Ethnic Studies 1:1 (April, 1973) 44-54

Until recently, ghettos were described in literature either sentimentally or as hells. More recently, the ghetto is used as a metaphor to reflect the unique culture of its residents.

SCHERMERHORN, R. A. "Polarity in the Approach to Comparative Research in Ethnic Relations" Sociology and Social Research II (Jan. 1, 1967) 235-40

Abstract

"Following the dialectical approach of Simmel, relations of dominant groups to subordinate ethnic groups are approached through the polar relations of integration conflict. Ways of conceptualizing independent, intervening and dependent variables are advanced to transform the study of intergroup relations into a special case of macrosociology where societal relations are explored in their broadest and mostgeneral sense.

SCHERMERHORN, R. A. "Power as a Primary Concept in the Study of Minorities" Social Forces 35 (1956) 53-56

SCHERMERHORN, R. A. "These Our People: Minorities in American Culture" (Boston, D. C. Heath, 1949)

Analysis of minority groups with largest population base.

SCHERMERHORN, R. A. "Toward a General Theory of Minority Groups" Phylon 25 (1964) 238-246

SCHOOR, ALVIN L. "Explorations in Social Policy" (New York, Basic Books, 1968)

Analysis of the Aid to Dependent Children program with a proposal for incorporating it within the Social Security System, broader questions of filial responsibility and family policy, the complex relationships among poverty, population and housing problems, present problems and future structure of urban community services and the guaranteed income and its alternatives.

SENNETT, RICHARD "The Uses of Disorder, Personal Identity and City Life" (New York, Alfred Knopf, 1970)

How the excessively ordered community freezes adults, both the young idealists and their security oriented parents, into riged attitudes that originate in adolescence and stifle further personal growth. The accepted ideal of order generates patterns of behavior among the urban middle classes that are stultifying, narrow and violence prone. Proposes a functioning city that can incorporate anarchy, diversity and creative disorder to bring into being adults who can openly respond to and deal with the challenges of life.

SHIBUTANI, TOMOTSU AND KWAN, KIAN M. "Ethnic Stratification" (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1965)

A theory of inter-ethnic contact is outlined and stratification is focused upon to permit examination of intergroup competition and conflict and the character of the resulting social change.

SIMPSON, G. E. AND YINGER, M. J. "Racial and Cultural Minorities: An Analysis of Prejudice and Discrimination" (New York, Harper and Brothers, 1958) rev. ed.

Book necessitated by need for synthesis of rapidly growing literature and by need to connect studies of majority-minority relations with whole area of the science of human behavior.

STONEQUIST, EVERETT V. "The Marginal Man: A Study in Personality and Culture Conflict" (New York, Russell and Russell, Inc. 1961)

A study of men whom the author categorizes as the "marginal man". People who live in two antagonistic cultures simultaneously. Victims of culture conflict. The author considers the marginal man to be an incidental product of the process of acculteration such as inevitably ensues when peoples of different cultures and different races come together to carry on a common life. "The marginal man is an effect of imperialism: the author says. The book is concerned with the social process of assimilation on these individuals. Examples of people the author considers marginal men: children of Jewish-Gentile marriages, racial hybrids, the effects on such people. Their role in society. No bibliography. 228 pages

SUTHERLAND, ROBERT L. "Color, Class and Personality" (Washington, American Council on Education, 1942)

TUMEN, MELVIN M. "Ethnic Group" A Dictionary of the Social Sciences, Julius Gould and William M. Kolb (eds) (New York, The Free Press, 1964)

VANDERZANDEN, JAMES W. "Sociology: A Systematic Approach" (New York, The Ronald Press, 1965)

Includes material on prejudice and race relations.

WARE, CAROLINE "Ethnic Communities Encyclopedia of Social Sciences V 613-14 (New York, Macmillan, 1942)

WARNER, W. L., JUNKER, BUFORD H., AND ADAMS, WALTER A. "Color and Human Nature" (Washington, D.C., American Council on Education, 1941)

WARNER W. L., MEEKER, MARCHIA AND ELLS, KENNETH "Social Class in America" (Chicago, Social Science Research Associates, Inc., 1949)

Methodological treatise--how to measure social class.

WEBER, MAX "The Ethnic Group" in Talcoft Parsons (ed) Theories of Society V 1 (Glencoe, The Free Press, 1961)

WEBSTER, STATEN W. "Knowing and Understanding the Socially Disadvantaged: Ethnic Minority Groups" (New York, Intext, 1972)

A study dealing with five socially disadvantaged ethnic groups in America; Black Americans, Mexican Americans, Puerto Rican Americans, American Indians, and Chinese and Japanese Americans.

Each group is discussed by various authors. In addition there is an interview with a member of the minority group that will be discussed. 481 pages

WEED, PERRY "The White Ethnic Movement and Ethnic Politics" (New York, Praeger, 1973)

A descriptive study of the state of ethnic movement in the U.S. Discusses institutional forces, reasons for ethnic persistence, the re-emergence of ethnic community and political action, and the prospects for ethnic politics in the 1970's.

WESTIE, FRANK R. "Race and Ethnic Relations" in R. E. L. Faris (ed) Handbook of Moderm Sociology (Chicago, Rand McNally and Co., 1964) 576-618

WILLIAMS, ROBIN M. JR. "Social Change and Conflict 1944-1964" Sociological Inquiry 35 (1965) 8-26

Change has been toward integrated mass society, characterized by weakening of segmental and particularistic diversions. But strain and racial tensions have grown as a consequence of relative deprivation, new social claims and vested resistance. Partial assimilation together with partial segregation and discrimination have led to structural pluralism as the dominant condition. The outstanding structural change has been the increasingly translocal, highly organized, collective and politicized character of racial and ethnic claims, conflicts and new settlements.

WIRTH, LOUIS "The Problem of Minority Groups" in Ralph Linton, (ed) The Science of Man in the World Crisis (New York, Columbia University Press, 1949)

Discusses various orientations of minority groups--pluralistic assimilationist, secessionist, militant (desiring dominant over majority) and consequences for society of each orientation.

WOODS, FRANCES J. (Sister) "Cultural Values of American Ethnic Groups" (New York, Harper and Brothers, 1956)

Treats the cultural values of American ethnic groups. Their own religious, economic, familial, and other groups values peculiar to their national group. The acquisition of purely American cultural values through assimilation. The process of acculteration. Extensive bibliography. Various ethnic groups, Blacks, Mexican, Chinese, Germans, Jews, Greeks, etc. 402 pages

WOOFTER, THOMAS JACKSON "Races and Ethnic Groups in American Life" (New York, McGraw Hill, 1933)

Traces "the most outstanding trends in the ethnic pattern of American life". (Author wrote similar article for the Committee on Recent Social Trends)

WRIGHT, KATHLEEN "The Other Americans: Minorities in American History" (Alhambia, Borden, 1973)

YOUNG, DONALD R. "American Minority Peoples" (New York, Harper and Brothers, 1932)

"The problems and principles of race relations are remarkably similar, regardless of what groups are involved."

ETHNICITY IN AMERICA

Part III: Ethnicity in Relation to American Social Institutions

1. Politics and Ethnicity

A. Introduction by Brian Greenberg

B. Theoretical Aspects of Ethnic Politics

ALFORD, ROBERT R. "Party and Society" (Chicago, Rand McNally & Co., 1963)

BAILEY, HARRY A. JR. AND KATZ, ELLIS, Editors "Ethnic Group Politics" (Columbus, Charles E. Merrill Publishing Co., 1969)

In their introduction to this volume the editors state that their intention is to bring the best available literature in the social sciences on the ubiquity of ethnic group behavior in American politics to undergraduates. They assert that it is necessary to understand that ethnic identification is real today to understand the American political process. Most of the articles are on the political process and Negroes, Jews and Catholics. There are four parts to the book, each with an introduction to provide a perspective to the articles. All the articles chosen have been previously published, many are selections from book-length studies.

BERELSON, BERNARD et. al. "Voting A Study of Opinion Formating Presidential Campaign" (Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1954)

Studying the Presidential election of 1948 in Elmira, New York the authors attempt to determine how and why people vote as they do. By studying the social and psychological ways in which individuals make political choices they hope to confront democratic theory with actual practice. They found the question of political choice complex. Among the many factors involved in political device they found that changing issues will not necessarily change voting behavior, that organized groups such as trade unions did not have an important influence, that changes in voting are often affecting by those who a voter talks to and that this is often those who are closest to the voter and that partisan voters often see parties agreeing with them when that is not the actual case. Of the influence of ethnicity they conclude that certain groups tend to align themselves with one party but that those who more clearly

identify with their ethnic origins are more likely to be Democrats. Members of an ethnic group tend to see other members voting as they do and those hostile to certain ethnic groups tend to see them voting for the other party. This distoration, the authors feel, provides for stability and gradual progress. The authors conclude, as they turn from the individual to the system, that what democracy assumes of the "average" voter is often not the case and, further, that is is not necessary for the system to function effectively. What is needed is a closer relation between theory and actual practice.

BINSTOCK, ROBERT AND ELY, KATHERINE "The Politics of the Powerless" (Englewood Cliffs, Winthrop, 1971)

BROTZ, HOWARD "Social Stratification and the Political Order" American Journal of Sociology 64 (1959) 575-85

BUROKER, ROBERT L. "From Voluntary Association to Welfare State" Journal of American History LVIII (1971) 643 ff.

DAHL, ROBERT A. "Who Governs? Democracy and Power in an American City" (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1961)

Dahl studies New Haven to question who governs in a pluralist society. Dahl finds that while social, political and economic resources are unequally distributed, the groups holding greater advantages are not closed, leadership is not static and no one group's influence extends over all issues of government. He concludes that democratic beliefs are influenced by the process of interchange among political professionals, the political stratum and the great bulk of the population. Consensus is not static but a variable element in a complex and more or less continous process. In terms of ethnicity Dahl posits an assimilationist process in which the greatest ethnic identification exists in the first movement, when most members are of the lower class and that this breaks down as more cosmopolitan interests are developed as members move up to the middle class and beyond. Dahl asserts that Eisenhower's victory in 1952 and the growing importance of foreign policy and Cold War issues represented the end of the New Deal Coalition and New Deal issues. In New Haven this phenomena was reflected in the election of Richard Lee as mayor stressing the collective benefits of redevelopment and gaining broad ethnic support. Dahl recognizes the impact of the "managerial" revolution but also the changing nature of influence in the political process. One should note

Raymond Wolfinger's partial and Michael Parenti's more total criticism of Dahl's view of the assimilationist process.

ELDERSVELD, SAMUEL J. "Political Parties: A Behavioral Analysis" (Chicago, Rand McNally, 1966)

"Focuses upon the characteristics, perceptions, attitudes, communications and intra-organizational relationships between the county district and precinct leaders of the Democratic and Republican parties, as well as the mutual impact of these two levels of party organization upon the adult citizen public in the Detroit metropolitan area."

FUCHS, LAWRENCE H. Editor "American Ethnic Politics" (New York, Harper and Row, 1968)

A collection of 11 articles and bibliography on ethnicity and politics. In his introduction Fuchs asserts the continuing importance of ethnicity as a factor in politics. He states. The articles illuminate two questions, what kinds of issues engage ethnics in politics and what is the process of winning the maintaining power. In the first essay Fuchs reviews the general significance of ethnicity in American party politics, in the second Joseph Shafer questions and assumption that German-Americans ellected Lincoln in 1860. Other articles included, cover Jewish voting and Presidential elections in the 20th century, the Irish Catholic political style, the relation of Fundamental Protestantism to political preference in the Deep South, the importance of religion and voting in Wisconsin, the relation of minority groups to foreign policy determinations, an article on the persistence of ethnic voting, the relation of machine politics and ethnic groups and two articles on the Negro and politics. Fuch's includes a bibliographic essay that reviews the issues and schools of the thought on ethnicity and politics and lists a number of relevant articles and books.

HERZOG, S. J. "Minority Group Politics: A Reader" (New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1971)

HOLDEN, MATTHEW JR. "Party Politics and Ethnic Politics" in Clyde Wingfield (ed) Political Science: Some New Perspectives (El Paso, Texas, Texas Western Press, 1966)

KELLY, K. DENNIS AND CHAMBLESS, WILLIAM J. "Status Consistency and Political Attitudes" American Sociological Review XXXI (1966) 375-82

Status inconsistency may result in liberal and conservative political trends, depending upon the combination of measuring criteria.

KEY, V. O. JR. "Politics, Parties and Pressure Groups" 5th ed. (New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1964)

Key uses a broad definition of politics, extending beyond electoral politics to include the nature and structure of the relations of the governed and the government. He particularly focuses on American political institutions peculiar to democracy; pressure groups, political parties and related agencies of pressure groups he states that it is a striking feature of American politics that party politics are supplemented by voluntary associations whose interest is to influence public policy. In particular, he considers the history and impact of agrarian, worker and business pressure groups. On party systems, he delineates the continuing relation of parties, through American history to the political process. He concludes that political parties perform an essential function of democratic order in building coalitions that are capable of governing and advocating the broad view of public policy. In terms of the building of coalitions he considers the impact of ethnicity. He notes the 1928 election was a critical election in terms of the democratic coalition that was formed and continued to exist for many years. Though he states that over the long run mobility breaks down group cohesiveness, he finds that individual elections can react to ethnicity issues and that changes in terms of cohesiveness, differ among groups.

KEY, V. O. JR. AND MUNGER, FRANK "Social Determinism and Electoral Decisions" in Eugene Burdicle and Arthur Brodbecle American Voting Behavior (Glencoe, The Free Press, 1959)

KIMBALL, PENN "The Disconnected" (New York, Columbia University Press, 1972)

Concerned with the large percentage of minority groups members who do not vote. Argues that in America potential voters must often meet many registration and residency requirements; in Britain and Canada, where there is universal registration, a greater percentage of the population votes. Because the disadvantaged are more likely to be unable to understand complicated residency and registration requirements, and because they are more likely to be discriminated against by election clerks, Kimball believes that a system of universal enrollment would bring greater numbers of racial minorities into America's voting booths.

KORNHAUSER, WILLIAM "The Politics of Mass Society" (New York, The Free Press, 1959)

A theory of political participation congenial to ethnic accomodation.

LANZER, WILLIAM "Political and Social Upheaval 1832-1852" (New York, Harper andRow, 1969)

LENSLIE, GERHARD "Status Inconsistency and the Vote: A Four Nation Test" American Sociological Review XXXII (1967) 298-301

LIPSET, SEYMOUR M. "The First New Nation: The United States in Historical and Comparative Perspective" (New York, Basic Books, 1963)

The secularization of American religious and ethnic institutions in sustaining traditional political loyalties.

LIPSET, SEYMOUR M. "Political Man The Social Bases of Politics" (Garden City, Anchor Books, 1963)

Lipset's main concern is the functioning of democratic society. The principal topics of the book include the conditions necessary for democracy in society and organizations, the factors which affect a person's participation in the political process, particularly their behavior as voters, and the sources of support for values and movements which sustain the often democratic institutions. For Lipset equal opportunity and comflict are essential to democracy. Conflict in a domocratic society thus functions as an integrative mechanism, participating in the social political process adheres people and groups to the society. His basic premise is not that

democracy is the only way for groups to achieve the good society but is the good society in action. The give and take of a free society is the only guarantee that not only a few will get all the advanges. Lipset considers political parties to reflect their social basis, the center of gravity of the Republican party being the wealthy, the Democratic party the son and that is reinforced by religious and ethnic factors. Elections are posited as the expression of class struggle in democracy and the requirements of the system are kept in balance. At times the different ethnic composition of the social base are reflected in different foreign policy stands such as the Democrats opposition to Great Britain during Cleveland's presidency.

LIPSET, S. M. "Three Decades of the Radical Right" in Daniel Bell (ed) The Radical Right (New York, Doubleday, 1964) 413-431

LITT, EDGAR "Beyond Pluralism: Ethnic Politics in America" (Glenview, Scott Foresman and Company, 1970)

The basic effort of this book is to synthesize the thecries and practices of American ethnic politics. The persistence of ethnicity as a factor in political choice can be understood by clarifying the multiple functions that ethnic politics serves. Ethnicity is a marginal device imposing rationality, congruity and consistency on political choice by citizens ordinarily little concerned with politics. Thus ethnic politics contributes to the stability of the environment. It also functions to secure and protect material and psychic values especially n.z. groups comforts and recognition in society and also leads to changes in the core civic culture by means of implementing the new groups beliefs. The pattern of ethnic politics is perpetuated by providing indentification, political styles and core values for members. The essential relation of ethnicity to politics has been accomodation through symbols and the use of preferment. Other styles reflect separatist values but which often, for example, black nationalist movements, provide the means, by providing cultural and material strength, for accomodation with the existing social structure. Yet the old basis of accomodation, symbolic and preferment, have been overturned and represent a challenge to American politics. In addition Litt recognizes that there are varieties of ethnic politics, that ethnicity is not a homogeneous factor in politics. One example he uses is American Jews who combine a productive culture with a sense of marginality in American society to produce a form of ethnic politics that generally supports "liberal" use of federal power to ameliorate social ills.

LITT, EDGAR "The Political Cultures of Massachusetts" (Cambridge, M.I.T Press, 1965)

Using Massachusetts Litt studies the effect on politics of the "managerial" revolution. The managerial revolution or the rise of the professional suburban middle-class, challanges the basis of urban U.S. rural politics in Massachusetts. The older politics built on ethnics, minorities and workers no longer provides the winning coalition in Massachusetts as Kennedy's election as Senator in 1952 demonstrated. The new politics results from a rational political economy which emphasizes technology and social and political management. The transformation of the culture and political economy challenges the political structure of Massachusetts which is decentralized to represent the myroid interests of the old politics. Ethnicity as a factor in politics is thus challenged by the pluralism of the new, managerial politics. Litt's own later work, Beyond Pluralism challenges the higemony of managerial politics and demonstrates the persistence of ethnicity as a political factor.

LUBELL, SAMUEL "The Future of American Politics" 2nd rev. ed. (Garden City, Anchor Books, 1956)

With the election of Eisenhower in 1952 the new deal coalition was disintegrating. That did not represent the emergence of a new Republican majority but the reshuffering of the coalitions and further, the acceptence of the changes in government that the new deal had accomplished. To explain this and project into the future Lubell detected a number of trends whose result he determined was a political revolution. Among these trends Lubell included, the emergence of a new middle-class conservatism attempting to protect gains made in the new deal years, the coming to age of various urban minorities, particularly the Italian block of the Democratic party challenging the older, push leadership, the impact of Negro migration on politics in terms of conflict, tension or tolerance, the changing relation of the farmer and the impact of the Cold War and Welfare State, particularly in terms of political debate, making the extent of role of the federal government an important issue. In terms of ethnic considerations Lubell noted that intensified demands for political recognition would occur, demands not for radical change but for middle-class acceptance. This ticket balancing and satronage would be important elements in the Americanizing process, according to Lubell, assimilating minority elements into the government.

C. Ethnicity and Voting Patterns

ALLSWANG, JOHN. "A House For All Peoples, Ethnic Politics in Chicago 1890-1936" (Lexington, University of Kentucky Press, 1971).

Emphasizing the period between World War I and 1932 Allswangs central question is, what was the role of ethnic groups in Chicago politics and to what extent was the changing political balance of power attributed to their political behavior. He asserts that the factors keeping these groups apart before the 1920's were mitigated and mass group loyalties were established for the first time. Using political statements and platforms he finds no great disagreement between the two parties but in 1928 the national Democratic Party nominated Al Smith for President while in Chicago, Anton Ormak emerged as a politcal leader attractive to the "new" immigrant groups. Further immigration restriction worked in the Democrats favor among ethnic voters. Allswang concludes that socio-economic class affected political behavior selectively but that ethnicity was a more salient factor. Thus, 1928 is a critical election, leading ethnic groups into one Democratic party and forming a coalition that would achieve, after 1932, entering political success.

ALLSWANG, JOHN M. "The Chicago Negro Voter and the Democratic Consensus: A Case Study 1918-1936" Journal of the Illinois Historical Association LX (Summer, 1967) 145-75

Asks why Blacks were more reluctant thatn other ethnic groups to join the "Roosevelt Coalition." Examines black allegiences in Chicago. During the twenties, Mayor William Hale Thompson had strong emotional and organizational hold over Blacks. At same time Woodrow Wilson's policy of segregating civil service hurt Democrats, while Harding made correct utterances. Cox (1920) and Davis (1924) were perceived as candidates of the South. Voting among blacks did not vary much by class. Locally, Thompson befriended the black voters - especially by taking pro-wet stance in 1927 campaign. There were indications that Blacks were attracted to Al Smith in 1928. Main Black papers supported him - as did churches and social fraternities. Smith got an average of 23%, compared with 10% by Davis and 11% by Cox. When Ormak defeated Thompson in 1931, Black participation declined, but loyalty to Thompson among those who did vote remained high. Black votes in 1930 and 32 for Democrats stayed at 1928 levels - despite increases from other groups. Reason: a real Democratic force was necessary for overcoming traditional Negro voting patterns, and this was simply not provided by the local Democratic Party or by the national organization up to 1932. As in Chicago, most urban Democratic organizations failed to appoint Negroes to enough positions or to guarantee them enough nominations for office. Real break: election of Mayor Ed Kelly in 1935 - who promised Black political control of Black wards. Shift on national level took longer, since Southerners till important in Democratic Party - but employment and status opportunities offered by New Deal programs helped.

ANDREWS, BRUCE R. "Religious and Ethnic Influences on Voting Behavior: A Study of the Syracuse Electorate from 1918 to 1957" (unpublished doctoral dissertation, Syracuse University, 1957)

Distinguishes between religious and ethnic voting. In areas of heavy concentration in Syracuse, ethnic affiliation, more than any other, seems to be most closely associated with significant voting fluctuations, although mostly within levels related to socio-economic status. However in some cases ethnicity

is important on establishing even the basic levels of voting. Too many contrasting responses among the Catholic ethnic groups exist to permit the assertion that there is a specifically Catholic response channelled into a single course of political action.

BENSON, LEE "The Concept of Jacksonian Democracy New York as a Test Case" (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1961)

This work has provided the basis, along with that of V. D. Key and Samuel P. Hays for the ethno-cultural political historians. Benson addresses two questions, what empirical phenomena can logically be designated by the concept of Jacksonian Democracy and does that concept help us to understand the course of American history after 1815? After reviewing the rise of first the Antimason and the Whig opposition and the issues the parties confronted, Benson concludes that the concept of Jacksonian Democracy is a fiction. Benson studied the sources of political voting support for the parties and concludes that ethnicity or religion played a more powerful role than economic class. American society was mobile and thus ethnic identification would last beyond economic. Further, the basic cleavage in American voting was not between Yankees and immigrants but among immigrant groups. Specifically, new British immigrants, English and Scottish were Whigs while the Irish, Germans and French Canadians were Democrats. He concludes socio-economic issues were not important, more important was positive and negative reference group concepts and the fulfillment of political roles.

BOWER, ROBERT T. "Voting Behavior of American Ethnic Groups" (New York, Bureau of Applied Social Research)

BURNHAM, WALTER D. "Critical Elections and the Mainsprings of American Politics" (New York, W. W. Norton & Co., 1970)

American voting behavior in the last century. The historical American political pattern of long-term inertia punctuated at recurring intervals by short bursts of intense change is analyzed. Concludes there is significant trend during 20th century toward the loosening of the parties' hold on the electorate-mainly because it cannot cope with emergent social and economic policy demands. Charisma and policy position probably more important today than party.

CAMPBELL, AGNUS, PHILLIP E. CONVERSE, WARREN E. MILLER AND DONALD E. STOKES "The American Voter" (New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1960)

Based on nationwide sweep of large samples in 1952 and 1956 and smaller samples in 1948, 1954 and 1958. This study explores the American political mind. The findings are held together by a central metaphor - the "funnel of causality." The axis of the funnel represents a time dimension. At the narrow end are located the immediate determinants of the vote - the voters' attitudes toward the parties and candidates. Moving back along the axis, one encounters progressively broader and more remote factors - such as party identification, membership in social groups and categories, population movement and personality. The emphasis throughout is on the political aspects of the factor being examined.

CAMPBELL, ANGUS, PHILIP E. CONVERSE, WARREN MILLER AND DONALD STOKES (ed) "Elections and the Political Order" (New York, John Wiley & Sons, 1967)

FORMISANO, DONALD P. "The Birth of Mass Political Parties Michigan, 1827-1861 (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1971)

Using Michigan as a case study Formisano provides a social analysis of party character, political subcultures and changing voter loyalties. He asserts that in the 1880's and 1830's parties emerged as pragmatic, coalitional vehicles for the spoils of power. The Democratic colaition consisted of anti-evangelical social groups who rejected the social pretistic Protestantism of the Anti-Masons and Whigs. In the 1850's the cultural and moral issues came together and the national campaign shaped the political cleavages of the 1850's. Ethno-cultural issues being of greater import than economice issues, the Republican Party emerged as the crusader for White freedom, raging anti-Popery and anti-Southernism of evangelical Protestant groups.

GOSNELL, HAROLD F. "Getting Out the Vote" (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1927)

Measured the influence of a non-partisan mail canvass upon the voting behavior of different minority groups in Chicago.

HAYS, SAMUEL P. "A Systematic Social History" in American History Retrospect and Prospect, ed. by George A. Billias and Gerald N. Grob (New York, Free Press, 1971)

Hays argues that social history should concern the whole of society and social change which enable us to organize patterns of human relations within past society. In developing these ideas Hays ranges into the whole question of writing social history and develops four concepts that social historians should develop. The first concept is the ethno-cultural patterns which arise out of the differences in ethnicity, religion and race. He refers to the importance of religion and voting in 19th century voting studies. The data reveal a scale of attitudes that allow the possibility of going beyond the manifest, to underlying patterns of structure and of cutting across traditional, ideological battles and formanl demoninational religious lines. He is critical of dealing with each election as a separate event rather than the pattern that emerges over time. In these ways this article contributed to the development of the new political history that investigated the impact of ethno-cultural and religious issues on politics.

HOLDEN JR., MATTHEW "Ethnic Accomodation in a Historical Case" Comparative Studies in Society and History, vol VIII (1965-66)

Holden defines politics as the distribution of advantages and disadvantages and the effort to change the balance between groups as the nexus of political

conflict. Ethnicity is an important variable which engages in politics either by bargaining, that is seeking accomodations or by struggling, that is a group seeking to dictate the outcome. Using Cleveland in the 19th century Holden studies the problem of ethnic conflict resolution. An older elite tied to New England was challenged by German, Irish and British immigrants, making the New England creed established in Cleveland problematic. What Holden asks is that is the elite had the power and resources to put financial and legal obstacles in the immigrants path why was accomodation sought? He assesses two basis for accomodation. First, the movement of the elite into the emergent world corporate enterprise. Thus the leading businessmen of the old elite when they had to choose politics or business chose politics. At the same time, by seeking an accomodation with the emergent political leaders they maintained close ties to political power, the politics of bargaining pre-empting the politics of struggle. Second, the change factor of religion, Catholicism at first feared cause to be defended as a constructive force by Protestant criteria. The Protestant elite saw the Catholic Church contributing to the wellbeing, stability of the community. Thus the Church played a role as a central symbol for the immigrant in avoiding political struggle.

HOLT, MICHAEL F. Forging a Majority The Formation of the Republican Party in Pittsburgh 1848-1860 (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1969)

Holt, in the tradition of "new" political historians emphasizes the importance of local over national political factors, social, ethnic and religious over economic issues and the movement of parties through time as the formation of coalitions. The debates over parochial school aid, sabbath violation and temperance split the community forming a Protestant anti-Democratic majority. The Republican Party emerged out of the passing of the Whig Party, Democratic factionalism and the failure of the American Party to fully exploit its nativist appeal. The Republican vote in 1860, which was the largest Lincoln received from any city, represented the culmination of these movements, Protestant voters supporting the Republican Party across class lines.

HOLT, MICHAEL F. "The Politics of Impatience: The Origins of Know Nothingism" The Journal of American History, vol 60 #2 (September, 1973)

The political realignments of the 1850's resulted in the end of the Whig Party, significant Democratic factionalism and the emergence of the Republican Party to political dominance. Holt challenges the traditional interpretation that the Whigs suffered over the slavery issue, that slavery had nothing to do

with the rise of the Know-Nothing movement which did not result from the Whig collapse but rather caused it. The Know-Nothings emerged from the break down of party loyalty and more importantly, the failure of the major parties to address the specific issues associated with the social, economic and cultural changes that reulted from mass immigration. With traditional government unresponsive the Know-Nothings developed as a movement to return political power to the rank and file. Reacting to what was viewed as a Catholic invasion of popery and foreign influence Protestants, of laboring and the middle c asses supported the Know-Nothing movement. The politics of the 1850's are thus characterized

as the politics of impatience, involved with emotional issues and revolt against the traditional party system.

JENSEN, RICHARD "The Religious and Occupational Roots of Party Identification: Illinois and Indiana in the 1870's" Civil War History, vol 16 #4 (December, 1970)

Jensen asserts that religion is the most accurate way to determine voting preferences in late 19th century America, except the South. Religion was relevant to social and political behavior in three ways, 1: different theological interpretations produced differing interpretations of morality and behavior most appropriate for a Christian citizen, 2: organized religious bodies were important social groups, supporting political uniformity and 3: denominations as groups were sometimes active in political questions. Religious groups are split into two categories, the Liturgicals or high church, institutionalized, doctrinaire religions who was particularism or the demonination as the one true church and the pietists, the key to which, Jensen states, was Americanism, that all served in a direct confrontation with . The issue that politicizes these theological differences was Prohibition. The Republican Party supporting Prohibition gains support, represents the pietists. The Democratic Party, against Prohibition gains the Liturgicals. Jensen adds that these religions ideas affected which economic groups supported which party. Thus the individualistic pietistic businessmen were Republicans while the more passive, doctrinaire, wealthy and privileged supported the Democrats.

JENSEN, RICHARD The Winning of the Midwest Social and Political Conflict 1888-1896 (Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1971)

Studying voting returns in the Midwest, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin, from 1888-1896, Jensen emphasizes religion as the key factor influencing the politics of this period. Issues, particularly Prohibition, are channeled through different religious views of the world, the pietists and the liturgicals. The Republicans who lose the German vote by their support of Prohibition learn the lesson of crusading for morality, party professionals asserting their control over the party, using merchandising techniques and appealing to certain groups. Thus 1896 is a critical election in which the Republicans stressed pluralism against Bryan's crusading moralist campaign. The Republicans gain urban support in 1896 and form an enduring coalition.

KELSO, THOMAS JR. "The German-American Vote in the Election of 1860: The Case of Indiana with Supporting Data for Ohio" (unpublished doctoral dissertation, Ball State University, 1967)

Shows that Indiana Germans voted Democratic.

KEY, V. O. JR. "A Theory of Critical Elections" The Journal of Politics, vol 17 #1 (February, 1955)

Noting election returns for both rural and urban areas for the period of

the 1890's and the 1896 presidential election and the period of the 1920's and the presidential elections of 1928 and 1932 Key proposes a theory of "critical elections." That is, there are a category of elections in which voters are deeply concerned and highly involved and where decisive results reveal a sharp alteration of pre-existing cleavages within the electorate which moreover persist in preceding elections. Thus the appeal of Al Smith for immigrant voters led, in 1932 to the emergence of a new majority coalition under Franklin Roosevelt which persisted for some time thereafter. The realignment must be sharp and durable. This concept of critical elecions has been an important basis for newer interpretations of American political history, especially in terms of the component parts of party coalitions.

KLEPPNER, PAUL The Cross of Culture A Social Analysis of Midwestern Politics, 1850-1900 (New York, The Free Press, 1970)

Using pietist and ritualistic (liturgical) religious distinctions Kleppner stresses the importance of personally structured value systems in determining political alignments in Midwestern politics 1850-1900. The Republican Party, appealing to pietist (largely Protestant) groups on such moral issues as prohibition and sabbatharianism achieved political success of total control up to the late 1880's. Under the impact of the changes of late 19th century, particularly immigration and the growth of German voters, the Democrats were successful 1888-1892. The Republicans, capitalizing on the depression that overtook the country, and de-emphasizing pietistic demands against the crusading moraltiy of Bryan in 1896, win the election and form a broad coalition that will be the basis of continuing electoral victory. Republican prosperity mobilized the new groups, broadening Republican support and acted as an integrative mechanism.

LEVY, MARK R. and MICHAEL S. KRAMER The Ethnic Factor: How America's Minorities Decide Elections (New York, Simon and Schuster, 1970)

How blacks, Chicanos, Puerto Ricans, Jews, Irish, Italians and Slavs tend to vote as ethnic groups. Based on analysis of election returns of over 2000 precincts over the past dozen years. Argues that ethnicity is becoming increasingly crucial.

LUEBKE, FREDERICK C. Ethnic Voters and the Election of Lincoln (Lincoln, University of Nebraska Press, 1971)

A historiographical collection of essays concerning the impact of ethnic voters, particularly German-American voters on Lincoln's election in 1860. Luebke states that the essays have a two-fold purpose, first to gather together a quantity of factual information about immigrants and politics on the eve of the Civil War and second and more importantly, to document the evolution of historical concepts and methods undergirding the writing of ethnic political history during the last half century. Of particular importance is the impact of more recent studies which question the earlier assumption that the German-American vote was critical to Lincoln's victory. Using impressionistic and

quantitative data the authors are skeptical of the claims of ethnic leaders and also stress the importance of issues related to religion and culture rather that rational issues. Finally they question the extent to which ethnicity is a correlate of political behavior, finding it more a cloak for important religious and cultural variables.

LUEBKE, FREDERICK C. Immigrants and Politics The Germans of Nebraska 1880-1900 (Lincoln, University of Nebraska Press, 1969)

Luebke studies German-Americans and Nebraska politics 1880-1900 to analyze one aspect of the assimilation process, that is, participation in the political precess. Germans of the lower middle class were drawn to Nebraska by increased opportunity for mobility. Using the distinctions developed by Milton Gordon he concludes that German-Americans in Nebraska were behaviorally but not structurally assimilated. Responding to a native American reception best characterized as Anglo-conformity, German-Americans developed an associational network of their own while accomodating their behavior to American norms. Luebke provides a collective portrait of the German community in Nebraska and concludes that two groups developed, the slow and rapid assimilators. German-American voters conformed to the dominant political patterns of the community. They tended to move away from the Republican to the Democratic Party over time and tended to vote as Germans that is their vote was influenced by ethnic considerations even if corporate decisions lacked cohesiveness.

McCORMICK, RICHARD L. "Ethno-Cultural Interpretations of American Voting Behavior" Political Science Quarterly, vol 89 #2 (June, 1974)

McCormick presents a critical review of the ethno-cultural school of American political history. After reviewing their general perspective McCormick asks two questions, what kind of ethno-cultural issues did political leaders exploit in creating partisan affiliation and if voters were concerned with cultural issues where did economic policies come from? In terms of the first question the ethno-cultural political historians offer three hypothesis for the translation of culture to politics, 1: negative reference group feelings, voting against groups disliked, 2: that politics is a place to extend or protect a group's own cultural practices and 3: that political affiliations reflect differing religious beliefs and world views, i.e. the ritualists liturgicals versus the evangelical pietists. These three ideas did not always function jointly, they could provide alternative positions and do not answer the question of maturation, why cultural differences became political ones. One example of conflicts were the German Lutherans who though they hated the Irish were also against Republican led Prohibition and thus voted Democratic. Religious values are a particular problem, religion historians point to the ambiguity and divisions of the pietist traditions, for example, those who stressed moral suasion against those who stressed legal enforcements in terms of moral reform. In addition 60% of Protestants were women and thus non-voters in the time period of these works. The problem of economic issues concerns the relation of grass roots political issues and political leaders. The leaders are seen as mobilizers of political support but they only discuss economic issues while cultural issues

were, important to the grass roots voters. McCormick asserts that the ethno-cultural historians are ambivalent about what political parties are and do. Further, he questions the stress on voting as the only expression of political behavior. He concludes that the ethno-cultural historians must specify how these issues become politically salient and face the issue of what the mobilization of voters has to do with the making of policies.

McSEVENEY, SAMUEL T. The Politics of Depression Political Behavior in the Northeast, 1893-1896 (New York, Oxford University Press, 1972)

Using three urban, industrial states, Connecticut, New Jersey and New York, McSeveney studies the interaction of local and national politics. He concludes that popular voting rested on religious, ethnic and racial communities and that national issues did not shape the political identification of voters. While the depression in this period did have an impact politically, ethnic, religious and racial factors continued to influence popular voting behavior on the state and local level. The Republican Party had suffered losses prior to 1892 due to their support of Prohibition and the loss of German voters. When fears were raised over the parochial school issure Republicans gained victory in New York State from evangelical Protestants in the rural areas of the state. In 1894 the Republicans controlled the constitutional convention in New York State and accomodated the Catholic church on the parochial school issue, which was abandoned for support of Catholic charities. In 1895 the Democrats tried to use cultural issues, raising the rativist claims agianst the Republican party, but were unsuccessful in these appeals. 1896 climaxed the swing to the Republican party. While Bryan did not understnad the import of ethno-cultural concerns more important was his failure to appeal to workers in the city who did not support his economic ideas. Thus the Republican party was able to braoden its base of support and dominate politics for years to come.

MERRIAM, CHARLES and HAROLD F. GOSNELL Non-Voting: Causes and Methods of Control (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1924)

The interest in the voting process shown by different racial and ethnic groups in the city of Chicago (Park School).

SIBLEY, JOEL H. and SAMUEL McSEVENY Voters, Parties and Elections - Quantitative Essays on the History of American Voting Behavior (Lexington, Mass and Toronto, Canada, Verox Publishing Co., 1962)

WOLFINGER, RAYMOND E. "The Development and Persistence of Ethnic Voting" American Political Science Review, vol 59 #4 (December, 1965)

Assimilationist theory had assumed that with the movement of ethnic workers into the middle class, cosmopolitan interests would develop that would undermine the significance of ethnicity as a factor in voting. Yet ethnicity persists. Wolfinger offers an alternate theory, mobilization theory, which states that

ethnicity as a factor will remain depending on both the intensity of ethnic identification and the level of ethnic relevance to the election. Thus when New Haven Republicans nominated for the first time a candidate of Italian origin Italians voted for and remained Republicans. Yet in the second and third generations, as mobility increases, Wolfinger assumes saliency would decline and other factors would become important also. The problem is, he assumes that homogenization of ethnics will take place in suburbia, that close physical proximity is necessary to support ethnicity as a factor in the lives of people. This is by no means clearly so and evidence suggests it is not.

WOLFINGER, RAYMOND "Some Consequences of Ethnic Politics" in M. K. Jennings and K. H. Zeigler (eds) The Electoral Process (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice Hall, 1966)

WYMAN, ROGER E. "Wisconsin Ethnic Groups and the Election of 1890" in Quantification in American History: Theory and Research, Robert P. Swierenga, ed (New York, Atheneum, 1970)

Wyman asserts his interest as a social scientist is the basic underlying patterns are sources of conflict rather than the traditional interest on informal institutions or leading individuals and events. Using the correlation coefficient he assesses the strength of the association between voting behavior and ethnic, religious and nationality variable. He is particularly concerned with the impact of two laws, the Bennett Law of 1889 prescribing English language instruction in Wisconsin schools, supported by the Republicans and the McKinley tariff of 1890. The Bennett Law caused mass defection of German and Scandinavian Protestants from the Republican ranks, especially in the eastern part of the state. He concludes that local issues and personalities overshadow national issues and that each issue worked in its own geographic and ethnic sphere. The German-American vote provided a balance of power in Wisconsin and th bitterness over the Bennett Law affected Wisconsin politics for the rest of the decade till free silver and other issues emerged and pushed ethnic and cultural considerations into the background.

D. Ethnicity and Political Coalitions

ALTSCHALER, ALAN A. Community Controls The Black Demand for Participation in Large American Cities (New York, Pegasus, 1970)

Draws heavily on research into anti-poverty efforts - including federal Community Action and Model Cities. Places movement in historical context; analyses interest group reactions to community control.

BANFIELD, EDWARD and JAMES Q. WILSON City Politics (Cambridge, Massachusetts, Howard University Press, 1963)

Based on the view that the day to day workings of city government in the United States are best understood by looking at the differences of opinion and interest that exist within cities, at the issues that arise out of these differences, and at the ways institutions function to resolve (or fail to resolve) them. It is based, in short, upon a view of city government as a political process.

BLUM, JOHN MORTON Joe Tumulty and the Wilson Era (Boston, Houghton Mifflin, 1951)

Emphases on building and maintenance of the Democratic machine behind Wilson's election and administration. Answers charges that Tumulty's religious loyalties colored his acts and counsel in a highly sensitive position as Wilson's Secretary.

BONOMI, PATRICIA A Factious People: Politics and Society in Colonial New York (New York and London, Columbia University Press, 1971)

BUENKER, JOHN D. "The Urban Political Machine and the Seventeenth Amendment" Journal of American History, vol 56 #2 (September, 1969)

Buenker challenges the traditional assumption that urban political machines opposed all political reform as a challenge to their authority. In particular he attempts to show the strong support machine representatives gave to the 17th amendment, calling for the direct election of Senators. Buenker contends this support came as a result of the closeness of the machine to their immigrant, urban constituents. Since the state legislatures were rural dominated, direct election would provide greater opportunity for urban-orientated Senators to be selected. He cites New York State as an example in which all Machine Democrats supported one measure and it was opposed by four upstate "stand put" Republicans. It is not clear how these four votes represent an urban-ruraldichotomy on the issue, or since the measure was in their best interests why the machine should have opposed it as a threat.

CALLOW, ALEXANDER B. JR. The Tweed Ring (New York, Oxford University Press, 1970)

History of the Tweed Ring not just as a model of civic corruption but as a study of the development of the first modern urban political machine. City government was not able to cope with the modern problems of an urban industrial society that had been created by the economic and social changes of the 1850's and 1860's. The WASP political elite had not adapted to the changes, did not go beyond the view of politics as a means to moralize society. By 1866 Tweed had assumed control over Tammany Hall, by beating out Fernando Wood, particularly by appealing to the Irish immigrants that had flooded New York City. Callow asserts that the Tweed Ring learned the art of ethnic brokering, by finding jobs, organizing around the saloon, appealing to immigrants' national pride in terms of Ireland and aiding the immigrant settle in a new and difficult environment. While not supporting basic social reform and always acting in the self-interest of the machine the Tweed Ring by serving the immigrant established its political machine. The confused and complex lines of municipal authority and the needs of the emerging industrial class also served the machine. Ultimately an honesty crusade against the graft of Tweed's machine and the rise of nationalism in the early 1870's led to the defeat of Tweed. Callow concludes that while Tweed went down his legacy of machine politics continued.

CORNWELL, EDWIN E. JR. "Party Absorption of Ethnic Groups: The Case of Providence, Rhode Island" Social Forces, vol 38 #3 (March, 1960)

Using group representation in word committees in Providence, Rhode Island, 1864-1957, Cornwell is testing the role of American Political parties as integrators of immigrants into the American community. The trends he uncovers include a period of time-lag after initial arrival and political representation, further first representation is built in areas of highest concentration and in the next decades gain representation in other areas and then reach a point to challenge for city control. The Democratic party responded earliest to Irish immigrants even before 1876 while the Republican party remained 90% Yankee to World War I and then incorporated Italian members of the community. Cornwell concludes the evidence demonstrates the importance of American political parties in integrating successive waves of immigrants into the American political community.

COX, D. N. et al How Does a Minority Group Achieve Power (New York, Wiley, 1969)

DEGLER, CARL "American Political Parties and the Rise of the City: An Interpretation" The Journal of American History, vol 51 #1 (June, 1954)

Degler asserts that the end of the Rec onstruction program in 1877 deprived the Republican and Democratic parties of the issues that had sustained

their rivalry and that from 1876 to 1892 no party was dominant. Further the 1880's were a period in which the population shifted from rural areas to the urban centers as American industry grew. The Republican triumph in the 1890's is thus explained by the Republican party's public image seeming more suited to the needs and character of industrial, urban America. An image built on use of national power and the Republican party as the party of prosperity while the Democratic party became the more conservative party.

DORSETT, LYLE The Pendergast Machine (New York, Oxford University Press, 1968)

Dorsett is interested in the Pendergast machine as a model of how machine government began, grew, changed and was brought down. It began as a neighborhood organization in the 1880's under James Pendergast. Dorsett states it replaced political chaos with order and provided welfare services to the underprivileged constituents. When Thomas Pendergast replaced his brother the machine controlled Kansas City. Under Thomas Pendergast its power was extended by appeals to divergent interests, building middle class word organizations and making important contacts in the business community. Thus the machine went beyond a dole of fuel, food and clothing to provide other kinds of services. Ultimately the illegal activities on which it rested were exposed, its political power diluted, and the machine was ended. While the foreign born population of Kansas City never reached over 6% the book provides a further example of the functioning of the machine or bass as political broker among the different interests in a city.

ELBERT, E. DUANE "Southern Indiana Politics on the Eve of the Civil War 1858-1861 (unpublished doctoral dissertation, Indiana University, 1967)

Despite an extensive shift of German votes from the Democrats in 1858 to Republicans in 1860, the majority of Germans remained Democrats.

ELDERSVELD, SAMUEL J. "The Influence of Metropolitan Party Pluralities in Presidential Elections Since 1920" The American Political Science Review, vol 43 #6 (December, 1949)

In this early article Eldersveld points to the importance of the urban vote to the presidential election. Using actual pluralities and the electoral college vote he assesses the impact of the city. In the 1920's the big city vote was not a definitive factor but the erosion of support from a high point in 1920 anticipated the changes that would be made. The Democratic victories of 1932-1948 relied on urban support, reaching a high in the 1936 presidential election. While the plurality provided by the cities was lower in 1940 and 1948. The electoral college vote in big city states was critical. He concludes that the ten urban states are the matrix of political strength and are often more similar to each other and distinct from their region.

FAENSTEIN, NORMAN I. and SUSAN Urban Political Movements: The Search for Power by Minority Groups in American Cities (Englewood Cliffs, Prentice Hall, 1974)

FORDYCE, WELLINGTON "Nationality Groups in Cleveland Politics" Ohio State Archives and Historical Quarterly, 46 (1937) 109-27

GARVEY, WILLIAM P. "The Ethnic Factor in Erie Politics" (unpublished dissertation, University of Pittsburgh, 1973, 73 27-65)

Protestants displaced by Catholic Polish and Irish in 1920's - still in power. Within ethnic coalition - power struggle results in shift from German to Irish, Polish and Italian domination. Recently Mayor - Council split within ethnic group has emerged.

GERSON, LOUIS L. The Hyphenate in Recent American Politics and Diplomacy (Lawrence, Kansas, University of Kansas Press, 1964)

"Hyphenated Americans are 'those immigrants and their descendants who, either of their own choosing or as a result of outside pressure, link their American nationality with that of their ancestral lands.' This volume is concerned with the influence of these people upon American politics and diplomacy during the years 1890 to 1956 with emphasis on the periods 1914-1924 and 1933-1956...the thesis is that the hyphenate has been a significant factor in recent American politics and diplomacy."

GINGER, RAY Altgeld's America The Lincoln Ideal versus Changing Realities (Chicago, Quadrangle Paperbacks, 1965)

Industrialism and mass immigration changed the realities of American society. Ginger proposes an earlier, Lincoln social ideal that stressed humanity, compassion to all groups, duty, an open society and equal opportunity in an individualistic and rural society. In 1890 Chicago was a city of monopolies, the immigrant had not experienced democracy and popular government was undermined by corruption. Ginger asserts that Governor Altgeld and a group of Chicago reformers that included Jane Adams, Theodore Dreiser, Clarence Darrow and others challenged these new realities by revising, up-dating the Lincolnian ideal. Altgeld campaigned against a law requiring English language only in the schools, supported on eight hour day and vetoed monopoly legislation. Hull House confronted slum conditions stressing Lincolnian humanitarianism, Puritan morality and practical, visible results. All the reformers worked for a more humane Chicago than had existed.

GOTFRIED, ALEX Boss Cermak of Chicago: A study of Political Leadership (Seattle, University of Washington Press, 1962)

Study of the political ascendency of Chicago's former Czechoslovakian-

born mayor. Describes his part in the formation of that city's Democratic machine. He brought together the foreign-born population into a voting alliance against the Irish, ending the reign of William Hale Thompson. Includes a 'psychosomatic analysis."

HENDERSON, THOMAS McLEAN "Tammany Hall and the New Immigrants 1910-1921" (unpublished dissertation, University of Virginia, 1973) [73-32, 440] 302 pp

The machine had difficulty winning the allegience of Jews and Italians. Studied election (rather than assembly) districts to find ethnically homogeneous areas. Ethnicity built barriers between groups, caused territorial segregation, hostility and fear. In the 20's Tammany attracted Jews but denied recognition to Italians - because to appease both groups would have been costly to the Irish.

HOLLI, MELVIN G. Reform in Detroit Hazen S. Pingree and Urban Politics (New York, Oxford University Press, 1969)

The differing interpretations of the texture and meaning of Progressive reform have generally been based on national figures. Holli uses Pingree as the first typical reform mayor. Republican good-government leaders turned to Pingree, a shoe manufacturer in the 1889 mayoral race as a "safe" candidate who would stress structural reforms of government organization and an end to corruption. Pingree ran for mayor on an ethnically balanced ticket, appealing to Polish and German immigrants disaffected with Irish control of the Democratic party. Under the impact of the depression and in his attempts to gain either municipal ownership, or at least lower fares of the sheet railroads, and in his attempt to control public utilities Pingree loses his original supporters. Yet he uses the appeals for "recognition" by the new immigrants and responded to the needs that the urban environment developed and thus developed an effective political machine. Pingree had less success in his efforts as Governor. Holli concludes that Pingree linked his administration to the newcomers through political action.

HUTHMACHER, J. JOSEPH Massachusetts People and Politics 1919-1933 (New York, Atheneum, 1969)

Massachusetts in 1919 was made up of three elemnts, old-stock natives who discriminated against the Irish and the new immigrants, the Irish who looked with condesension on the new immigrants and the new immigrants who were resentful of the old-stock natives, the Irish and regarded each other with suspicion. The Republican Party represented the old-stock native position and in the 1920's supported "Americanization" reform efforts that centered on prohibition and "100% ism." The Republican coalition was continually eroded by the Democrats in the 1920's by the growing depression in Massachusetts. The Democratic party's response to the importance of "recognition" by the immigrant groups and resistence to the moral reforms that immigrant groups

opposed. With the coalition that David I. Walsh developed in a successful Senate campaign in 1926 and the Al Smith campaign in 1928 Massachusetts Democrats achieved sucess based on "cultural liberalism." It is his coalition that is the harbinger of the future.

HUTHMACHER, J. JOSEPH Senator Robert F. Wagner and the Rise of Urban Liberalism (New York, Atheneum, 1968)

Huthmacher argues that Wagner (and Al Smith) represented the changing nature of Tammany politics in the early 20th century. Under Charles Murphy the machine reacted to the social and economic hardship of the "new" immigrants to the city and supported welfare programs and labor legislation. For Wagner and the immigrant groups of the city the important issue was "some happiness and security." Thus Wagner fostered new liberalism (urban or cultural liberalism) programs that stressed the positive, active role of government in aiding societies well-being. Tammany represented the polyglot politician and a host of minority groups. Wagner forged an alliance of organized labor and reform groups against the "Americanism" moral reform movements of the 1920's (while Huthmacher asserts this last point organized labor's support for immigration restriction in the 1920's has been noted by a number of other scholars). As Senator from New York in the 1930's Wagner's efforts centered on economic and social security in an industrial, urban age, particularly labor legislation and social security.

HUTHMACHER, J. JOSEPH "Urban Liberalism and the Age of Reform" The Mississippi Valley Historical Review, vol XLIX #2 (September, 1962)

Historians have traditionally emphasized the Yankee middle class values of progressive era reform. Huthmacher asserts this view excludes labor and the immigrant on whose support progressives relied. Urban working class liberalism was more pragmatic, growing out of experience of the conditions of the city and the experience with boss rule that made them fear centralization power and welfare paternalism less than the middle class. Prohibition joined the urban middle class with the rural bible belt and was resisted on pluralist grounds by the urban lower class which was more interested in the "new nationalism" reforms of Herbert Croly than the trust-busting of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson. The liberalism of the urban lower class produced Al Smith and Robert Wagner. In this article and Huthmacher's other work, "urban liberalism" (or sometimes "cultural liberlism") is often not clearly defined beyond reforms that some representatives from the city supported.

LOWI, THEORDORE J. At the Pleasure of the Mayor: Patronage and Power in New York City 1898-1958 (New York, The Free Press, 1964)

Study of patronage to discover salient features of power structure and dynamics in communities too large and complex for generally accepted approaches.

Ethnic and religious balancing, party and residential consideration in appointments to commissionerships, though still important, are holdovers from the 19th century. New needs from more complicated social relations and more elaborate technology have demanded new values - efficient administration and specialized knowledge of area to be administered. Channels of recruitment-party organization and interest groups - later more interested in establishing critieria of appointment. Finds that political tone is set more by ethno-religious forces than by class factors in Marxian sense. Shows that commissioners are more educated and specialized than ever before. Shows that political structure has shifted from a single, party-centered elite to multi-centered pluralist system. Finds that groups have become a more significant channel of social mobility than the parties. Finds that there are established patterns: power tends to develop along subject matter or functional lines. Each area of governmental activity or policy tends to develop its own distinct political process or power structure. Finds that it is the minority-or majority-in-the making party that is the source of innovation in a big city. It absorbs new, no access interests; its electoral weakness makes it permeable. On the other hand, majore reforms of ten come about by majority party in anticipation of reforms to be initiated if minority ever came to power. Finally concludes that destruction of boss system not all to the good since it left chief executive naked to accomodate himself to end effect adjustments among competing claims in an ad hoc manner.

McCOGUE, JAMES The Second Rebellion: the New York City Draft Riots of 1863 (New York, Dial Press, 1968)

McCOY, DONALD R. and RICHARD T. RUETLEN Quest and Response: Minority Rights and the Truman Administration (Lawrence, University Press of Kansas,1973)

MANDLEBAUM, SEYMOUR Boss Tweed's New York (New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1965)

Mandlebaum proposes a communications model of man and society, men are organisms linked by a network through which messages are carried. He describes New York City as a democratic city in which power was widely diffused among competing elites and which lacked institutional arrangements and channels of communication to hold it together. In the 1860's and 1870's New York City was extending its boundaries, had a decentralized government and some attempts were being made to deal with the problems of the city. Mandlebaum calls Tweed a master communicator. Capitalizing on events he rallied diverse groups behind him, unified a fragmented news media and concentrated authority in his person tied to something for everyone. The reformers who replaced Tweed were not able to hold the city together as well as he had. As a theory of social change, Mandlebaum's ideas concerning communication are questionable.

MANN, ARTHUR La Guardia Comes to Power 1933 (Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1969)

Mann portrays La Guardia as a political broker between native American reform elements and immigrants and as a leader in his own right. La Guardia extended Good Government reforms beyond sound business principles to actual programs that would meet the needs of the people, especially those needs that the depression had deepened. In his election La Guardia feeded on ethnically balanced ticket against a full Celtic ticket nominated by Tammany. He himself had built his power base on his Italian origins, the "Little Flower." A third candidate was nominated by Democrats attempting to withstand dissatisfaction with Tammany politics. La Guardia won with a plurality. Mann's analysis of his vote reveals that his coalition was built on regular Republicans, dissedent Democrats and independent Socialists. In the poor Italian areas La Guardia ran particularly strong. Among Jewish voters, those of the higher economic levels supported La Guardia while in this election the poorer Jews did not.

MERRIAM, CHARLES E. Chicago: A More Intimate View of Urban Politics (New York, Macmillan, 1929)

MILLER, ZANE L. Boss Cox's Cincinatti: Urban Politics in the Progressive Era (New York, Oxford University Press, 1968)

Rather than race, religion or ethnicity, residence provides the touchstone to Cincinnatti's social and political experience. "Throughout the years, and despite the heterogeniety within and among the Circle, Zone and Hilltop, the contest between the changing populations of the center and periphery persisted." Cox began by uniting Zone and Hilltops and by eventually bringing Circle into the coalition. Reformists efforts in periphery led Cox to rely mainly upon Circle. Machine began to appear degenerate - although in earlier years it had mitigated the chaos which accompanied emergence of the new city. Circle was not ignored despite concentration of battles in periphery. Republican organization as well as reformers claimed to speak for slum dwellers. Concludes that both bossism and reform were inevitable in a divided and mobile new city - interlocking parts in the new system of urban politics.

MOYNIHAN, DANIEL P. and JAMES Q. WILSON "Patronage in New York State, 1955-1959" American Political Science Review, vol 58 #2 (July, 1964)

The election of Averill Harriman in 1955 as Governor of New York brought the Democrats control over state patronage for the first time in twelve years. Patronage policy can have two goals, to staff the administration with competent officials which is voter-serving and to acquire and consolidate power of the party apparatus, which is party-serving. Recognition is important in binding groups to the party, which was particularly important to Harriman due to the marrowness of his victory. Many county leaders had their own power struggles which reflected the claims of groups for recognition, particularly the Italian Catholic challenge to the older, Irish Catholic leadership of the Democratic party. Certain groups, particularly Negroes and Poles, were least assimilated politically and were organized for symbolic recognition. What this often

meant is that for Negroes and Poles it was assumed ethnicity was the only reason for their being chosen while with other groups it was assumed individuals were chosen for their quality. Also ethnic claims sometimes provide a short-hand for other consdierations. Thus if the administration sought a New York City liberal doctor a Jew might be picked but not for ethnic reasons. Further ethnicity might serve not only for recognition but to gather support of ethnic groups for the policies of the government. Harriman's loss demonstrated that patronage might be used to increas party cohesion but does not necessarily contain the elements of electoral victory.

O'GRADY, JOSEPH P. (ed) The Immigrants' Influence on Wilson's Peace Policies (Lexington, Kentucky, 1967)

ROSSI, PETER and ROBERT A. DENBLER The Politics of Urban Renewal: the Chicago Findings (New York, The Free Press, 1961)

ROYKO, MIKE Boss Richard J. Daley of Chicago (New York, New American Library, 1971)

Royko's main effort is to expose the basis of Daley's rise and continued rule over Chicago. While doing this he demonstrates the importance of ethnic politics to urban politics. Daley grew up in an Irish neighborhood and joined an Irish social club, the Hamburg Social and Athletic Club. Both these institutions were critical to his rise in Chicago politics. They provided an initial power base from which he challenged for power and continued support after he assumed power. Daley also uses ethnic leaders in other neighborhoods to maintain control. Patronage and other considerations in black neighborhoods are channeled through the machine's political leader, William Dawson. Royko also considers how Daley handled the challenge of Martin Luther King and black migrators to Chicago and how he has extended his political base to include all elements of the community.

ZINLE, HAROLD City Bosses in the United States (Durham, North Carolina, 1930).

2. Economics and Ethnicity

B. Views on Ethnicity and Labor Organization

ADAMS, GRAHAM The Age of Industrial Violence 1910-1915 (New York, 1966)

BLAU, PETER and OTIS D. DUNCAN The American Occupational Structure (New York, John Wiley, 1967)

Systematic analysis of the patterns and determinants of occupational achievement in American society, including an examination of the influence of social origin and ethnic status as they influence occupational status and occupational mobility.

BRUCE, ROBERT V. 1877: Year of Violence (Chicago, Quadrangle Paperbacks 1970)

Book chronicles the violent national railroad strikes of 1877. 1877 was a particularly bad year of the depression and the workers rioted against the wage cutting by the railroad companies. Other issues included the problem of layovers, and having to pay for the ride back and for board while laidover. While the different railroad workers had formed individual unions, an attempt was made to organize a Trainmen's Union. Bruce accounts for the Great Strike as a result of the endemic violence of the period, cruel economic distress, employer arrogance and as the birth pangs of a new era. While contemporaries saw the Great Strike as a conspiracy this was not so, infact the failure of the strike resulted from, in part, the lack of central leadership. After the strke some cosmetic changes were made but the real grievances were not answered.

DAVID, HENRY The History of the Haymarket Affair (1936)

DOUGLAS, PAUL H. "Is the New Immigration more Unskilled than the Old?" Publications of the American Statistical Association, XVI (1918-19) 393-403

HANDLIN, OSCAR "Man and Magic: Encounters with the Machine" American Scholar, XXX (Summer, 1964) 408 ff

HANDMAN, J. B. S. (ed) American Labor Dynamics (New York, Arno Press, 1969)

HEALD, MORRELL "Business Attitudes Towards European Immigration 1880-1900" Journal of Economic History, XIII (1953) 291-304

HOURWICH, ISAAC Immigration and Labor The Economic Aspects of European Immigration to the United States (New York, G. P. Putnam and Sons, 1912)

Hourwich, responding to the recommendation of the Dillingham Commission and the American Labor movement for immigration restriction, attempted to show how the arguments for restriction were invalid. The attitudes toward the "new" immigrants of Southern and Eastern Europe were the same that were held against the "old" Irish and German immigrants. He stated that statistics show that immigrants follow opportunity for employment and that industry was not overstocked, immigrants were not the cause for unemployment. Problems of labor were economic caused by the dilution of skills and the introduction of machinery not by immigration. The Immigration commission pointed out the problems caused by the ignorance of the "new" immigrants, yet in steel it was not worker ignorance but the speed up that caused accidents. Hourwich concluded there was no specific immigration problem, general labor problems were not caused by immigration, nor would they be solved by restriction of immigration. This report was secretly financed by the American Jewish Committee.

JERNEGAN, MORRIS Laboring and Dependent Classes in Colonial America 1607-1783 (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1931)

The attitude of the state and upper classes toward the lower classes; the place of the latter in society; their economic and social status; their treatment, efforts for their industrial, religious or secular education, or their support. Traces origin and early development of major American problems relating to laboring and poor classes such as industrial training and immigration, racial relations, free education, crime and poor relief.

KORMAN , GERD Industrialization, Immigrants and Americanizers: the View from Milwaukee 1866-1921 (Madison, 1967)

LAURENTI, L. Property Values and Race (Berkeley, University of California Press, 1960)

LEGGETT, JOHN C. Class, Race, and Labor Working Class Consciousness in Detroit (New York, Oxford University Press, 1968)

Leggett attempts to determine what is working class consciousness and what if any are the political consequences when it occurs. Important sources of working class consciousness, Leggett found, are economic insecurity and working class organization. He notes three forms of economic insecurity, 1: agrarian to industrial mobility, 2: tenuous occupational position and 3: member of a marginal racial or ethnic group. Two elements of class consciousness Leggett uses are cognitive, whether workers use class terms, identify with their class or have some awareness of the distribution of wealth, and evaluative, reflecting the extent the workers think in terms of a class struggle and class goals.

Using a sample of 375 workers in Detroit Leggett develops a scale of class consciousness containing five categories, 1: militant legalitarians, 2: militant radicals, 3: skeptics, 4: class verbalizers and 5: indifferents. His ultimate conclusion is that class attributes were strongest where marginal members of the labor force forged plant and/or neighborhood organizations within communities where there is a history of class and class-racial struggle and that union structures should be utilized even by those most disparaging of them. One criticism of Leggett's work is the smallness of this sample and that a large number of those surveyed were uncooperative, particularly in certain neighborhoods, thus skewing the responses.

LEISERSON, WILLIAM M. Adjusting Immigrant and Industry (New York, Harper and Brothers Publishers, 1924)

Leiserson's concern was for how best to absorb the immigrant into the American community. He considers the industrial experience of the immigrant as the critical area of involvement and states he saw Americanization not as making the immigrant like the Anglo-Saxon race but rather to unite the minds of all to cooperate to further national ends. He proposed a series of business measures to adjust the immigrant into the industrial community. Employers must develop effective placement services and a permanent labor maintenance policy. Trade unions can function as Americanizing agencies, teaching the immigrant how the American system works. A concentrated national movement would provide for adjusting the immigrant to industry.

LIGHT, IVAN H. Ethnic Enterprise in America: Business and Welfare among Chinese, Japanese and Blacks (Berkeley, University of California Press, 1972)

Why have Japanese and Chinese been able to supply retail needs of their community, while Blacks remain dependent on Whites? Not because Asians make ethnic consuer demands which Whites cannot satisfy but because Chinese and Japanese have certain culturally preferred styles of economic organization which make possible their success as shopkeepers. These styles mainly include cooperation and mutual association.

MILLER, WILLIAM "The Effects of the American Revolution on Indentured Servitude" Pennsylvania History, VII (1940) 131-41

MONIS, RICHARD B. Government and Labor in Early America (1946)

Legal basis of indentured servitude.

ORTH, SAMUEL PETER Immigration and Labor Part 1: Our Foreigners Part 2: The Armies of Labor (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1926)

PRESTON, WILLIAM JR. Aliens and Dissenters Federal Suppression of Radicals 1903-1933 (New York, Harper and Row, 1966)

Preston questions the traditonal interpretation of the post World War I anti-radical hysteria as an aberration resulting from World War I and the Russian Revolution. Rather the alien and the radical had become in the 1880's and 1890's to be seen as one and the same, and dangerous. The prosperity and optimism of the first decade of the 20th century muted this fear but in the second decade a rise of nationalism and an exaggerated fear of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) reinforced this pattern. The government, which had been looking for a way to move against the IWW, capitalized on the 100% Americanism and wave of nationalism of World War I. The fervant nationalism and identification of aliens and radicals resulted in the Immigration Act of 1918 which formed the basis for the Palmer raids and deportations that followed the war. Preston concludes that the identification of radical and alien as one established a series of precedents for dealing with marginal groups in society which culminated in the 1924 immigration restriction and quota legislation.

ROBERTS, PETER The New Immigration (1912)

General account of social and economic life of the "new" immigrants.

ROBISON, SOPHIA M. Refugees at Work (New York, The King's Crown Press, 1942)

SEXTON, PATRICIA C. and BRENDAN Blue Collars and Hard Hats (New York, Random House, 1971)

SHOSTALE, ARTHUR B. Blue Collar Life (New York, Random House, 1969)

SMITH. ABBOT EMERSON Colonists in Bondage White Servitude and Convict Labor in America 1607-1776 (1947)

Account of indentured servitude.

ROSENBLUM, GERALD Immigrant Workers Their Impact on American Labor Radicalism (New York, Basic Books, 1973)

In this highly theoretical work Rosenblum seeks to explain why American trade unionism is so conservative. He suggests that where large portions of the population experiencing the process of modernization have not been basically socialized in terms of the society in which the process is taking place (therefore they lack adherance to the values of that society). The potential cleavages and disruption during the onset of rapid change may be diminished

rather than increased due to the presence of these outsiders. Thus native American workers would protest against what they saw as "illegal" divergence from traditonal American ways while foreign workers goals were short term and narrowly economic, thus they support business unionism. Among the many examples of this dichotomy Rosenblum notes that the United Mine Workers was heavily immigrant and a "business" union while the Western Federation of Miners consisted of native American miners and was radical. He argues that ethnic subsystems insulated the immigrant from the larger society and were thus conservative. This is a hightly speculative work that calls for much verification. Just in passing the American Federation of Labor was the leading business union and supported immigration restriction. Nor has Rosenblum demonstrated that immigrants "conservatism" could be represented as business unionism.

SHANNON, DAVID A. The Socialist Party of America A History (Chicago, Quadrangle Paperbacks, 1967)

The Socialist Party of America (SPA) consisted of two groups, the practical, evolutionary socialist like Victor Berger of Milwaukee and Morris Hillquit of New York City, who argued for a close alliance with trade unions and the more radical foreign language federations among the differnt immigrant groups in th Mid and Far West. These later groups used the clubrooms of the SPA as common social centers for immigrant members. On immigration the SPA supported legislation against mass importation, contract labor and use of immigrants as strike breakers and opposed exclusion of any immigrants, nationality or race from the L.S. The two factions battled until a split during World War I, the immigrant federations forming the Communist Labor Party. In the 20's the Party declined. Norman Thomas assumed leadership in 1927 and stressed a more Christian than Marxist program that appealed to middle class intellectuals and had little popular following. In the thirties Thomas claims his program was co-opted by the New Deal.

WARD, LEWIS B. "The Ethnics of Executive Selection" Harvard Business Review, 43 (1965) 6-40

WILENSKY, HAROLD and JADE LADINSKY "From Religious Community to Occupational Group: Structural Assimilation among Professors, Lawyers and Engineers" American Sociological Review, 32: 541-61 (1967)

C. Industrialization, Urbanization and the Immigrant

ADAMS, WILLIAM FORBES Ireland and Irish Emigration to the New World From 1815 to the Great Famine (New York, Russell and Russell, 1967)

A study of Irish immigration to Canada and the United Sates before the famine migration. Adams considers which Irishmen went from where in Ireland to where and what happened. Migrants came from different areas of Ireland and at different times through the main emigration from 1815 to 1830 was from Lester. Generally the immigrants went where immigrants had gone before, Catholics going where Catholics had been, laborers where laborers had been. Before the great famine lack of opportunity in Ireland and the attraction of greater opportunity in America supported migration. The trade was seasonal and government policy seems to have had little impact. If the immigrants did not find the streets paved with gold there had been no hope in Ireland. Life in America often was not attractive but was healthier and more certain for past labor. In the second generation success became more apparent, social equality was not the goal or as important as economic aims. In spite of large numbers, first generation Irish immigrants had little impact on American economic life, though they were of some importance in moving and transportation.

BODNER, JOHN E. (ed) The Ethnic Experience in Pennsylvania (Lewisburg, Bucknell University Press, 1973)

Bodner, in his introduction to this volume, states that American history is largely WASP history though there is recent interest in ethnic politics and mobility. He claims ethnicity was and is a crucial factor in history and states that the essays look at the vitality and significance of ethnicity as a variable in American history and life. Some of the essays cover the history of certain ethnic groups in Pennsylvania while others consider ethnics in terms of specific events or historical issues. Many of the articles deal with ethnicity in terms of the movement of groups into and through Pennsylvania society. Each essay considers a different group and inclusion in the volume sometimes seems to reflect comprehensiveness as a positive good and not the intrinsic value of the essay.

BROWN, THOMAS N. Irish American Nationalism 1870-1890 (Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1966)

The Irish immigrant brought to America two traditions established by The 1840's and 1850's, the parliamentary tradition exemplified by Daniel O'Connell's political efforts and the revolutionary. In America these two traditions interplay with the Irishman's experience, as poor, unskilled immigrants and their identification as Irish nationals, which provided the basis for a number of movements. As a reult of the Depression of 1873 the national forces were represented by the Clan Na Grail while the hardships experienced by Irish immigrants reulted in support for movements for social justice. Irish nationalism provided a bond between the radicals and conservatives, the rich

and the powerful. In the 1880's the Irish in America developed as a political force in the nation, particularly in the cities and politics became a dominant passion. While successful politically the Irish always maintained a sense of of isolation, running public life but not entering the private life of the nation.

CHAPIN, ROBERT C. The Standard of Living among Workingmen's Families in New York City (New York, 1909)

CLOGHORN, KATE HOLLIDAY "Immigration in its Relation to Pauperism" Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 24 (July, 1904) 187-205.

The autor's study has shown an informal ethnic system of job occupancy and of expectation in promotion. The author's objective is to analyse the system in operation with a description of the maneuvers that accompany attempts of promotion on the part of one group and successful or unsuccessful attempts to reject these promotions. The author concludes that the system is part of the socail matrix in which it appears and is not an isolated phenomenon.

FELDMAN, HERMAN Racial Factors in American Industry (1931)

FELDSTEIN, STANLEY and LAWRENCE COSTELLO (eds) The Ordeal of Assimilation: A Documentary History of the White Working Class 1830's to the 1970's (Garden City, Anchor Books, 1974)

This book is divided into seven parts reflecting both a chronological and topical orientation. Each part has an introductory essay and sources reflecting the concept the part deals with. For example part I is called "The Immigrant Experience: Arrival and Adjustment 1940-1924," and has two parts, part A "The Making of an American" and part B "Social and Cultural Patterns." The sources used come from newspapers, congressional studies and reports and some literary sources and include a brief explanation of the background of each selection. In the general introduction the editors claim that their primary objective inthis collection is to present material relative to the immigrant experience in uprooting, journeying to America, attempting to establish roots here amid discrimination and privation and that this adjustment to American culture had results far reaching for themselves and families. They want it known that the experience in American was hard not to justify White ethnics to Third World America or to minimize the problems of these groups but to explore the backgroupds of White ethnics who, the editors claim,.are fast becoming the most alienated people in present day America..

FRIEDBERGER, MARK "Cornbelt and River City: 1885-1930" (unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Illinois, Chicago, 1973)

This is a study, using a life cycle approach, that investigates the integration of an ethnic community into the mainstream of American life and the effect of mass industrial society on two male cohorts born in the 1850's and 1870's, in and Iowa county. Urban-rural differentiation and geographical mobility trends were investigated. The occupational structure of these men was stable because the community had an innovative business class, its unions were strong, and the large German population provided traditional occupational opportunities. Education was the best indication of occupational status, while ethnic family size of wealth, and income were analyzed, using factors or occupation, education (found to be good predictors) immigrant and marital status, and moe ownership. Age was found to be the most satisfactory prediction of persistence in the community, while religion was found to be decresing.

GITELMAN, H. M. "No Irish Need Apply: Patterns of and Responses to Ethnic Discrimination in the Labor Market" Labor History, vol 14 #1 (Winter, 1973)

Gitelman asks what alternatives were there when an ethnic group finds itself discriminated against in the labor market, how do the victims of discrimination keep going and what effects were there of the alternatives that were persued on the chances for winning acceptance? Gitelman uses Waltham, Massachusetts 1850-1880 in this study. In 1850 some employers refused to hire the Irish but they were a minority because of the need for unskilled workers. He finds that the problem for the Irish in Waltham was not discrimination as much as the harsh conditions imposed on the Irish by the nature of unskilled jobs. Further there was a preference for keeping the family out of the labor market but the income of unskilled labor created pressures that led to use boys and girls being hired as textile operators. Thus the children bore the brunt of job discrimination, because by entering young they got the worst jobs that afforded little chance to acquire skills. As a result Catholic males in 1880 were less skilled and had a lower income than Protestant males and were morelikely to have no taxable assets, those with assets were smaller than the Protestants.

GITLEMAN, HOWARD M. Workingmen of Waltham: Mobility in American Urban Industrial Development 1850-1890 (Baltimore, The John Hopkins University Press, 1974)

GOHEEN, PETER G. "Industrialization and the Growth of Cities in Nineteenth Century America" American Studies, 14 (Spring 1973) 49-65.

GREEN, CONSTANCE M. A History of Naugatuck, Connecticut (New Haven, 1948)

Content: economic growth of Naugatuck 1800-1944. Industrial expansion, growth of corporations, effect of war, educational growth and concern. Bibliography describes main sources used, tells location of primary sources. The main thesis of the book is the transition of rural area to industrial

through the initiation of "Yankee Ingenuity." Naugatuck is shown in historical perspective to changes and attitudes of neighboring areas, and the world in general. Relations between "Yankees" and foreign born, consistent of harmonious brought together by industry. Foreign parents did not send children to school, but this as result of poverty, not a collective action. Eastern Europeans worked against labor efforts but not powerful. Blacks brought in White Plains to work cheaply in late 1940's.

GREEN, CONSTANCE M. Holyoke, Massachusetts: A Case History of the Industrial Revolution in America (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1939)

The reasons for location of cities include: geographical influences, immigration and natural increase of native population, revolution in means of communiccation and transportation, mechanization of life unit farm itself has been brought within the realm of the machine world. But problemsresult: crowding of people into limited areas, diversification of racial stock, growing impersonality of industry and widening of the gulf between poor and rich. Holyoke is an example of the results and problems of these cities. The book is an outline of the history of Holyoke, starting from its agrarian background to its urbanization, mostly in the late 1800's and early 1900's. It is also a description of the individuals, a growth of theirs, from the simple farm life to the birth of a civic and social conscience. It stated as a city of foreigners, but by 1920 was only a third foreign. So the trends of the ethnic groups are analyzed. The book ends with the realization of a social conscience, though not quite towards the ethnic groups.

GUTMAN, HERBERT "The Reality of the Rags to Riches 'Myth': The Case of Patterson, New Jersey, Locomotive, Iron and Machinery Manufacturers, 1830-1880" S. Theinstrom and R. Sennett Nineteenth Century Cities (New Haven, Yale Universtiy Press, 1969) 98-123

A study to test the works of other social scientists who disproved the rags to riches theory of vertical mobility. That the leaders of manufacturing were often and sometimes predominantly former workers. Gutman cites many of the preceeding people and then examines the city of Patterson, New Jersey and its manufacturors. In this case he found the "rags to riches" theory true. He wasn't able to assess whether Patterson's mobility rate was a mutant or typical - called for further research.

GUTMAN, HERBERT G. "Work, Culture and Society in Industrializing America, 1815-1919" American Historical Review, vol 78 #3 (June, 1973)

Gutman discerns three periods of industrial development in the United States, 1815-43 he terms a period of pre-industrial culture, 1843-1893 is marked by the tension between a pre-industrial culture and social structure and the modernizing institutions that accompanied developing industrial capitalism and after 1893 America has developed a mature industrial society. Each period is marked by the tension of immigrant and native-American men and women fresh

to the factory and the demands of regularity and discipline of factory labor. Each stage involves a different first generation of workers whose values and ways were not associated with industrial culture. Of particular importance is the way in which immigrant social and cultural patterns react under the impact of industrial conditions. He writes it is important to study cross-class but predominently working class ethnic subculture common to industrializing America. He concludes, "Even though American society itself underwent radical structural changes between 1815 and the first World War, the sluffing composition of its wage-earning population meant that traditional customs, rituals, and beliefs repeatedly helped shape the behavior of its diverse working-class groups."

GUTMAN, HERBERT G. "The Workers' Search for Power" The Gilded Age, H. Wayne Morgan, ed (Syracuse, Syracuse University Press, 1970)

Gutman argues that historians over emphasize the study of workers as trade unionists and do not study the actual lives of workers in their communities. In doing this historians have failed to see the history of industrialism as the introduction of a new way of life that called for the rejection or modification of a set of rules or commands. Gutman feels that the employer did not have a free hand in imposing the new order, particularly in the smaller industrial towns and cities. The social structure of large cities widened the distance between social and economic class, while social contact was more direct in the smaller industrial towns and cities. Often elements of social structure in these areas supported workers and employers had to go beyond the town or small city to gain his ends. He concludes that small town America, supposedly alien and antagonistic toward city ways, remained a stronghold of freedom for the worker seeking economic and social rights.

HANDLIN, OSCAR Boston's Immigrants A Study in Acculturation (New York, Atheneum, 1972)

Handlin traces the development of the Irish community in Boston. Before 1845 Irish immigrants came to America looking for greater mobility. Boston did not provide this opportunity and was generally passed by for areas to the West. Under the impact of the Great Famine those conditions changed and the Irish flooded into Boston. Handlin states that their coming provided a pool of cheap labor which energized the industrial development of Boston. Clustered around the commercial centers in dense housing they were both economically and physically a separate community. The importance of Catholicism and the Catholic church further segregated them from Yankee Boston society. While other immigrant groups developed points of contact with the dominant culture the Irish alone diverged from the Boston norm. In so doing they developed community social institutions that strengthened their group consciousness. Under the impact of the Civil War and Irish loyalty to the Union cause the lines between the Irish and Yankee communities were muted but a sense of separation as a distinct community contined to exist.

KORMAN, GERD Industrialization, Immigrants and Americanizers View from Milwaukee 1866-1921

Korman analyzes the techniques that evolved for coping with the problems of an emerging industrial society, which Korman sees as control of the industrial worker. He distinguishes three phases. In the first phase, roughly from 1865-1900, informal controls were used, the success myth and ethnic stereotyping. Foreman was decisive in the first phase. Using stereotypes he develops a clear pecking order, different groups acknowledged to be on top and bottom (i.e. Germans on top, known for stability and industry, Greeks and Italians on the bottom - too unstable to accept industrial discipline). As the industrial order grew economic control passes from Milwaukee to Chicago and New York and political control to Madison (the state capitol) and Washington, D.C. Thus in the second phase (1900-World War I) ideas of "scientific management" grow representing an increased need to rationalize the relations of the factory masters and workers. Social welfare programs were adopted as increased concern over the plight of the worker is shown by the state. Programs were used by the masters to inculcate loyalty and good habits of industry. International Harvester's welfare program,such as English language schools, stresscitizenship and McCormick's as an industrial family. Third phase, World War I and the twenties. Movements were organized which attempted to convert the foreign-born worker into a loyal patriotic American, to solve the problem of the hyphenated American by Americanizing the immigrant. Industrial leaders at first resist these pressures and then, after the war graft these ideas on to their welfare programs. Americanization movements and the open shop coalesce into the welfare capitalism of the 1920's.

LANE, ROBERT "Urbanization and Criminal Violence in the Nineteenth Century" The Journal of Social History, vol II #2 (December, 1968)

Using criminal statistics in Massachusetts of the 19th century Lane disputes theidea of the city a source of growing crime. Rather the urban environment provided a means of absorbing, adjusting and accomodating people into more cooperative habits of life. While the total number of offenses increased this reflected not increased criminality but a changing relation to what was criminal, particularly inhibiting certain activities that became defined as objectionable. The emphasis on discipline, the importance of the clock - regular habits - resulted from the growing industrial system and led to these changes as well as the growing change in the character of the population from predominantly native-born to immigrant. The increase in total offenses marked a decrease in serious offenses. The concern over criminal activity also came from incidents of mass violence like the Know-Nothing riots of the 1850's.

LIEBERSON, STANLEY Ethnic Patterns in American Cities (New York, The Free Press, 1963)

A study of ethnic segregation in ten American cities, for ten ethnic groups in each city, as revealed by data from the censuses of 1910, 1920 and 1950. The main content is the analyses of segretation indexes comparing the

various immigrant and second generation ethnic groups and contrasting them with the native white population and with the native white of native white parentage, respectively. The main finding is that all of these ethnic groups (Defiened by European nationalities) have experienced substantial decreases in segregation over the time period - evidence of assimilation - while the rank order of segregation among ethnic groups has remained stable. The remainder of the study is an effort to throw further light on the assimilation process. Major factors considered are length of residence, education, housing costs, mother tongue, citizenship and occupation.

MONTGOMERY, DAVID "The Shuttle and the Cross: Weavers and Artisans in the Kensington Riots of 1844" The Journal of Social History, vol 5 #4 (Summer, 1972)

In the 19th century, political behavior did not exhibit class consciousness. Montgomery claims that evangelical issues of temperance and the bible in the classroom were raised by the need for a disciplined work force which was determined by a religious outlook and not economic conditions. In Kensington, a working class area of Philadelphia, prior to the Depression of 1837-1843, a significant labor movement had developed working class cohesiveness. In Philadelphia Protestant and Catholic workers were in different occupations and the depression magnified these differences. Evangelical issues pitted native and Catholic immigrant workers aginst eachother and ended in severe riots. Two important aspects of these riots are that the social elite argued nationist ideas but was appalled by the violence they aroused and called for an increased police force. Also by their very nature evangelical demands fragmented the working class as a political force and thereby created an illustration for historians to overlook class conflict.

MONTGOMERY, DAVID "The Working Classes of the Pre-Industrial American City, 1780-1850" Labor History, vol 9 #1 (Winter, 1968)

Using New York, Philad elphia and Boston Montgomery studies the size, character and labor supply before the 1830's which began a period of sustained industrial growth. Labor was tied to maritime commerce and household manufacture, many necessary, terms were made by the putting out system, an agent supplying the raw material which the worker then used to make the finished product. The evidence suggests that after the Revolutionary War the supposed filial duties of masters and journeymen were eroded and by the 1820's there was a distinct society of journeymen with a class interest. American growth attracted young English immigrants whose experience in trade unionism was important in America. The emergence of the wage earner as a recognizable element of urban society did not mean the mechanic was "poor" or that he felt alienated from the existing social order. Mechanics' ideological heritage consisted of Franklin maxims and Thomas Paine's Rights of Man.

RISCHIN, MOSES The Promised City New York Jews 1870-1914

This book is about the encounter between New York City and the great

Jewish migration. In their search for a new life Jews were bound to New York City life and in this process were shaped into a new people both physically and spiritually by the early part of the 20th century. In addition New York City is changed by meeting the social problems of a modern city through the experience of Eastern European Jews. New York City had developed to great heights at the cost of indifference to community development. At the same time a vast increase of immigrants came to New York City. Jews involved in factories owned by German Jews who, while initiationg them into the life of the city, failed to provide their full dignity as human beings. Under the pressure of adjusting to the demands of a modern city Judaism became secularized. While the city in confronting the labor question posed by the exposure of Eastern European Jews to the abuses of the city, advanced reform and social consciousness of community problems. In the process the Jews emerge a different people.

ROTHMAN, DAVID J. The Discovery of the Asylum Social Order and Disorder in the New Republic (Boston, Little, Brown, 1971)

Rothman addresses the question why did Americans in the Jacksonian era suddenly begin to construct and support institutions for deviant and dependent members of the community. The use of institutions was a new idea and had not been relied on or used much at all prior to the Jacksonian era. Rothman finds that the institutions, as"reform," were the first attempt to promote the stability of society when traditional ideas seemed outmoded and ineffective. The institutions would rehabilitate the inmates and serve as a "model" exemplifying the principles of proper social organization. Those who supported this change saw society as fixed, hierarchical and the institutions provided an answer to the problem of maintaining cohesion in a fluid and open society. The institutions stressed the importance of routine, of place, of learining proper limits, idlesness as a source of crime and the importance of deference. after 1850 the reasons for these institutions sluffed to what had been subsiderary consideration. The urban centers had grown with an increasing foreign-born population. The tradtional mechanisms for maintaining order were seen as more absolete. Incarceration became the first response in controllin g outsiders or immigrants.

ROWLEY, WILLIAM E. "The Irish Aristocracy of Albany, 1798-1878" New York History, (July, 1971)

Albany was not an egalitarian society but did reflect the ideals of democratic pluralism with respect to the Irish immigrants. The Catholic church grew and extended its educational, charitable and social functions coming to coordinate the emergence of Irish power in Albany. By 1875 the Irish had infiltrated Yankee society's institutions. Conservative Democratic forces had run an Irish brewery owner for mayor against a candidate of an independent labor party. What had developed in Albany can be characterized as a dyarchy, two power structures sharing the domains of power and status. Irish aristocracy had accomodated with the Dutch Yankee leadership to promote stability and was resistent to change.

SHLAKMAN, VERA "Economic History of a Factory Town A Study of Chicopee, Massachusetts" Smith College Studies in History, XX #1-4 (October, 1934-June, 1935)

A study of the impact of industrialism occasioned by the rise of the factory system of manufacturing in a small New England village, Chicopee, Massachusetts. Textile manufacture was originally introduced by absentee, largely Boston, ownership. In its first phase female operatives were used who were attracted by various economic reasons though not by dire circumstances. Their lives were ordinary and regimented, organized around the factory and boarding-houses supervised by the cotton corporation. Before the Civil War an indiginous, Yankee, middle class grew consisting of four elements, merchants, cotton agents, professional men and small manufacturors with the merchants assuming leadership. Skilled workers were in many ways middle class but they depended on the mills heavily for their wages. The mills were still the heart of economic life in Chicopee. In the 1840's and 50's with increased use of machinery and the general intensification of work men, at first Irish and later French Canadian replaced women in the factories. Labor organization and a labor press grew to combat wage cutting that resulted from increased competition and business depressions. After the Civil War the industry and population of Chicopee grew and the middle class expanded and consolidated its position. At the same time the working class grew, consisting of Irish, Polish and French Canadian workers. They sought changes in the community which the middle class resisted. Those gains labor made were swept away by the 1873 depressiona nad while the 1880's were more prosperous that did not last long. Conditions did not change much. There was little mobility into the merchant class and no permanent labor organization was achieved. In the 20th century as business organization expanded, newly formed corporations and pools, characterized Chicopee as a factory town with little middle class opportunity. Studies occured with some positive gains but did not gain closed shops.

D. Immigrant Workers in Different Industries

BENTHOFF, ROWLAND TAPPAN British Immigrants in Industrial America 1790-1950 (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1953)

Book tests the assumption that British immigrants (from the British Isles, excluding the Irish) in fact enjoyed a place in 19th century America unlike that of other foreigners. British immigration reached its peak in 1890. While British immigrants came for economic reasons like other immigrants they were less forced out by absolute poverty than attracted by greater opportunity in America. In America, especially in textiles, runing and manufacture British immigrants were valued for their skills and generally found the well paying jobs. British immigrants were also active in trade unionism, being valued for their skill they played a conservative role trying to prevent the dilution of skills. While mobility was easier for British immigrants, they still formed autonomous social institutions developing a community life as Welsh-Americans, Scottish-Americans etc. In the 20th century their children largely abandoned these community institutions, not even following their parents' skilled occupations but moving on to more promising pursuits. Thus, British immigrants were at moe and moved right away into the best paying jobs unlike other immigrants but like other immigrants, they did not immediately throw off their old civilization.

BRADLEY, GLENN D. The Story of the Sant Fe (1920)

Contains material on railroad colonization.

BRODY, DAVID Steelworkers in America The Non Union Era (New York, Harper and Row Torchbooks, 1969)

First, the book seeks the causes of the shaping circumstances in the steel industry and the conditions for change and second, to explain the effect of these factors on the laboring men. The central idea is that the various elements acting together created in the steel industry a situation of labor stability. As the steel industry grew economy was a driving force which revolutionized the structure of the industry and reduced the positions of the worker to unskilled finder of machinery with the break up of the craft unions' dominance of the steel masters and mobility provided the basis of stability for skilled and unskilled workers and in the mill towns. The formation of U.S. steel reduced competition and led to certain welfare benefits for workers in the first decade of the 20th century. The AFL tried to organize the steel industry along industrial union lines but failed in the strike of 1910-11, though the strike demonstrated the possibility of organizing steel workers when the time was ripe. World War I was an unsettling force, upsetting the sources of stability. Immigrant workers became permanent indutrial workers whose experience during the war had heightened their expectations. The Great Strike of 1919 was lost as early sympathy gave way to attacks against foreing workers

and radical ideas. Owners afterwards reasserted their control and restored mobility, welfare and repression as the basis of stability.

BROCHL, WAYNE G. The Molly Meguires (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1965)

BRUINNER, EDMUND de S. Immigrant Farmers and their Children (Garden City, Doubleday, Doran & Co., 1929)

A study of many aspects of the problem of the immigrant farmer in America with reference to certain desginated communities described in separate studies: Castle Hayne - an experiment in colonization in North Caroline, Danes in Minnesota, Czecho-Slovaks in Virginia and Poles in New Engiand.

ERICKSON, CHARLOTTE American Industry and the European Immigrant 1860-1885 (New York, Russell and Russell, 1967)

The thesis of this book is that contract labor in America never reached the great proportions claimed for it and was limited to a few skilled workers for particular jobs and not a mass importation of unskilled workers. Thus the immigration of Southern Europeans was voluntary and contract labor assumed greater importance for the American labor movement than it did for American business. The problem of American business was the scarcity of skilled labor and was solved by increased use of mechinization. The basic problems of recruitment and distribution of the new immigrants was never dealt with by American labor but by ethnic voluntary and philanthropic organizations. Employer use of immigrants taught American labor to fight the immigrant and not the basic problems caused by economic transformation. For example, skilled workers in the Boot and Shoe industry opposed the importation of Chinese workers into North Adams, Mass. while it was the McKay sewing machine that was the craftsmens' basic problem. In 1885 the Foran Act outlawed contract labor but it never was enforced and had little effect on the problems of recruitment and distribution of common labor for American industry. In the end, the American Federation of Labor supported immigration restriction, a simple solution involving labor in false issues.

GATES, PAUL W. The Illinois Central Railroad and Its Colonization Work (Cambrideg, Harvard University Press, 1934)

Includes material on settlemnt of Illinois and financial and construction problems of the railroad.

GINGER, RAY "Labor in a Massachusetts Cotton Mill 1853-60" Business History Review, 28 (1954) 67-91

ETHNICITY IN AMERICA

GREENE, VICTOR *The Slavic Community on Strike Immigrant Labor in Pennsylvania Anthracite* (Notre Dame, University of Notre Dame Press, 1968)

Studying the Slavic community in the Anthracite coal region fo Pennsylvania and its relationship with the United Mine Workers (UMW) Greene questions the old assumption that a multinational proletariat, especially the more recent immigrants of the second half of the 19th century, retarded labor organization. Labor leaders at first received the Slavic immigrants cooly and failed to recognize the possible contribution that the Slavic community institutions could make to permanent labor organization. The community institutions, mutual aid societies, the newspapers, nationality stores, etc. were organized within the nucleus of the Slavic community, the parish. Using the strike in the coal region of 1902 Greene demonstrates how the tightly knit Slavic community, with close communication and enforcement, supported the strke and aided the permanent development of the Union in the region. Slavs, in adapting to the new conditions of American life in the coal region ahd developed a fantastic drive to economize as the basis to stave off disaster in hard times. Thus as savers the Slavs provided the reserves and as immigrants, provided a viable community, which was used to support the strike to gain benefits as workers and as members of the UMW.

HEDGES, JAMES B. "The Colonization Work of the Northern Pacific Railroad" *Mississippi Valley Historical Review*, XVIII (1926) 311-42.

INTERCHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT OF NORTH AMERICA *Public Opinion and the Steel Strike* (New York, 1921)

INTERCHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT OF NORTH AMERICA *Report on the Steel Strike of 1919* (New York, 1920)

JENSEN, VERNON H. *Heritage of Conflict: Labor Relations in the Non-ferrous Metals Industry Up to 1930* (Ithaca, 1950)

LANTZ, HERMAN R. with the assistance of J. S. McCRARY *People of Coal Town* (New York, Columbia University Press, 1958)

OVERTON, RICHARD C. *Burlington West: A Colonization History of the Burlington Railroad* (1941)

PARKER, EDNA M. "The Southern Pacific Railroad and Settlement in Southern California" *Pacific Historical Review*, VI (1937) 103-19

ETHNICITY IN AMERICA

PETERSEN, HAROLD F. "Some Colonization Projects of the Northern Pacific Railroad" Minnesota History, X (1929) 127-44

ROBERTS, PETER Anthracite Coal Communities (1904)

YEARLEY, CLIFTON K. JR. Britons in American Labor: A History of the Influence of the United Kingdom Immigrants on American Labor, 1820-1914 (Baltimore, Johns Hopkins Press, 1957)

Emphasizing national labor organization of the 19th and early 20th centuries Yearley assesses the impact of United Kingdom immigrants on the American Labor movement. His thesis is that these immigrants, using Brisih labor organization as a model, helped preserve and extend concepts of economic and industrial democracty in the labor movement. Tracing the ideas and activities of a number of American labor leaders, immigrants from the United Kingdom (Richard Trevellick, John Siney, John Jarrett and others) Yearley found that important English labor reform ideas, especially cooperation extended the American labor movement of the 19th century beyond wage-consciousness to concepts of industrial democracy. In the 20th century as United Kingdom-born labor leaders influence waned, as "newer" non-United immigration grew, the American Federation of Labor and more wage-conscious labor ideas came to characterize the labor movement in the U.S.

YEARLEY, CLIFTON K. Enterprise and Anthracite: Economics and Democracy in Schuykill County 1820-1875 (Baltimore, 1961)

E. Trade Unions and Immigrants

BARBASH, JACK "Ethnic Factors in the Development of the American Labor Movement" Industrial Relations Research Association Interpreting the Labor Movement (1952)

BERNSTEIN, IRVING Turbulent Years A History of the American Worker 1933-1941 (Boston, Horyliton Mifflin Co., 1971)

History of what Bernstein calls the beginning of modern labor history. Union membership tripled between 1933 and 1940 with the most significant gains among blue collar workers in heavy industry and mining that had been previously unorganized. Bernstein chronicles the growth of industrial unionism leading to the formation of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) and the acceptance of industrial unionism by the American Federation of Labor (AFL). Bernstein claims the beginnings of these movements was in section 7A of the National Industrial Recovery Act, providing the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively. The change in governmental attitude fundamentally affected the labor movement both in terms of absolute growth and also in terms substance undermining radical ideas and lending support for industrial democracy. A long book which relies heavily on narrative accounts of labor's struggles in the 1930's.

DUBOFSKY, MELVIN When Workers Organize New York City in the Progressive Era (Amherst, The University of Massachusetts Press, 1968)

This book considers the general aspects of the "new," Jewish and Italian, immigrants' trade union organization strikes in the Progressive era. In particular, Dubofsky deals with the relation of immigrant workers and the progressive, middle class reformers. He concludes that the reformers were closer to the native and older (Irish and German) immigrants and craft unions who stressed the importance of American values than to the ideas of the Jewish immigrants who attempted to organize the needle trade industry. These immigrants were closer to Tammany Hall which provided social services, than to reformers who offered "hones administration" which did not meet the needs of poor, immigrant workers. Important in these unions were the moderate or practical socialists of the Socialist Party of America (SPA) who saw trade union organization and the SPA) as the twin pillars of a new society. While organizational strikes were only successful in the garment industry all these strikes rested on four factors, 1: importance of the economic structure of the industry involved, 2" nature and philosophy of the union leadership, 3: attitude of public spirited citizens and 4: the climate of opinion. The labor movement would die in the 1920's while in the 1930's the New Deal would bring statute law up to date with economic reality. The leaders and supporters of the New York City labor movement of the Progressive period were important in formulating those laws, for example La Guardia, Wagner, Dubinsky and Hillman.

ETHNICITY IN AMERICA

FENTON, EDWIN "Immigrants and Unions, A Case Study: Italians and American Labor 1870-1920" (unpublished dissertation Harvard University, 1958).

GUTMAN, HERBERT G. "The Negro and the United Mine Workers of America, The Career and Letters of Richard L. Davis and Something of their Meaning: 1890-1900" The Negro and the American Labor Movement, Julius Jacobson (ed) (Garden City, Anchor Books, 1968)

Gutman traces the career of Richard L. Davis, a black United Mine Workers (UMW) organizer and elected member of its National Executive Board in 1896 and 1897. He challenges the assumption that exclusion of Negroes from trade unions (supported by Samuel Gompers and Booker T. Washington) in the 20th century was a necessary consequence of the use of Negroes as strike breakers and resultant white worker prejudice. The mine owners often used blacks as strike breakers but Davis went out to organize mixed locals, with success. By 1900 20,000 Negroes belonged to the UMW. Prejudice and threatened violence against him limited Davis' work organizing but not nearly as much as employer oppostion to the union and Davis never lost his committment to the redemptive role of biracial industrial unionism.

KARSON, MARC American Labor Unions and Politics 1900-1918 (Boston, Beacon Press, 1965)

Karson's central thesis in that labor was involved politically throughout its history and more fundamentally, that the Catholic Church actively sought during this period to effect, and did so successfully, labor's attitude toward socialism. The AFL's philosophy, its political thought, consisted of stressing the importance of union security and immediate material rewards rather than changing the social system, it opposed independent labor and imperialism. In its moderation and rejection of socialism Karson finds the activities and attitudes of the Catholic Church important. The AFL viewed itself as a pressure group which accepted capitalism and reflected the middle class psychology of American workers and the American faith in individual rights, thus rejecting socialism. It sould be noted that Karson in no way establishes a causal relation between the Catholic Church's ideas and activities and the philosophy and actions of the AF of L.

MANN, ARTHUR "Gomers and the Irony of Racism" Antioch Review, XIII (1953) 203-14

MAYER, THOMAS "Some Characteristics of Union Members in the 1880's and 1890's" Labor History, vol 5 #1 (Winter, 1964)

A study of workers in Maine 1886-87 to determine the differences between union and non-union workers. Mayer found that more foreign-born were members of unions, union workers earned higher daily wages and had a higher proportion

of home ownership. More importantly none of these differeneces was very significant but rather were basically minimal. He also found that both organized and unorganized entered work about the same age, in their expenditures spent their money on the same things, essentially and that union workers seemed to stay with the same employer longer. He concludes that there was little difference in the character and attitude of union and non-union members in the 1880's and 90's. While this is interesting and potentially significant a study of workers in Maine for a one year period leaves much to be done before important analytical statements can be made.

MELTZER, MILTON Bread And Roses The Struggle of American Labor 1865-1915 (New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1967)

A history of American labor 1865-1915 in terms of a debate between Gompers and Debs. Gompers representing "pure and simple" skilled craft union ideas and Debs industrial reform unionism of the skilled and unskilled. Meltzer culminates this struggle in the formation of the Industrial Workers of the World, which represented Debs' view, and the Ludlow massacre. He gives a sense of the workers vision, what they were up against and that the struggle went on from 1915. Of the immigrant, he notes that there was a great wave of immigration after 1880, the unions prejudice against these immigrants, and the hardships the immigrants suffered. Labor's view was formed on the basis that language was a problem, the immigrants were hard to organize and were used as strikebreakers.

OZANNE, ROBERT "Union-Management Relations: McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, 1862-1886" Labor History, vol 4 #2 (Spring, 1963)

Ozanne surveys the growth of the McCormick Harvesting Company and the organization of the craft unions. In the early years strong craft unions forced concessions and gained acceptance of some union rules. The Depression of 1873 hurt union strength and cut wages but both were restored in the upswing after 1879. In 1884 Cyrus McCormick took over the plant and tried to break the union unsuccessfully, the union gaing important community support. In 1885 McCormick tried again, this time making sure of political support. During the study he installed machinery which needed common labor to run to break the skilled workers trike. Ozanne concludes from these events that, 1: big industry bargaining 1862-86 allowed for greater union input than is generally recognized, 2: that the rise of more stable unionism at McCormick's occurred along with the opening of the manufacturing stage and unions were destroyed when the firm reached the trust stage, 3: while craft unions predominated in periods of crisis strong feelings of community existed among the McCormick workers, the 1886 strike showed the deliterious effect of automation on craft skills and that anti-unionism could be an important cause for innovation, and 5: that the philosophy of unions can be judged by their bargaining demands, wages, hours and shop-related working conditions.

REITZES, D. C. "The Role of Organized Structures: Union Versus Neighborhood in a Tense Situation" Journal of Social Issues (1953) 9: 37-44

SAXTON, ALEXANDER The Indespensible Enemy: Labor and the Anti-Chinese Movement in California (Berkeley, University of California Press, 1971)

The cultural context for anti-Chinese feeling in California after 1867: the manipulation of the issue by various labor factions and by the Democratic Party.

WARE, NORMAN The Industrial Worker 1840-1860 The Reaction of American Industrial Society to the Advance of the Industrial Revolution (Chicago, Quadrangle Books, 1964)

In the first half of the 19th century industrialism wrought a social revolution in which sovereignty in economic affairs passed from the community to the keeping of a special class and it was this and not mechanization that workers protested. The 1840's workers protest could be characterized as defensive, looking to a return to past times and viewing capitalism as a radical force destructive of liberties and the amenities of life. The 1850's could be characterized as aggressive, workers recognizing that a community of interest not longer existed sought positive gains of a material sought. Ware also accounts for the dilution of traditional craft skills in a number of trades. For example the change from the individual shoe maker to part of the productive process in a factory. The New immigrants, English and Irish, fit into the industrial regime in the growing Eastern cities. With no capital, they provided a pool of workers for industry.

WRIGHT, CARROLL D. "Influence of Trade unions on Immigrants" from The Ordeal of Assimilation: A Documentary History of the White Working Class 1830's to the 1970's (Garden City, Anchor Books, 1974) Stanley Feldstein and Lawrence Costello (eds) originally published in Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor #56 January , 1905, p 4-8

President T. Roosevelt asked Carroll Wright to investigate a strike in the meat packing industry, of which the above is an introductory part. Wright concluded that trade unions were an important force for Americanizing the immigrant. Immigrants were often clannish and followed clan leaders. Unions taught the immigrants the importance of independent thought. Further unions taught the immigrants not to use old world standards in the new world especially in terms of their standard of living. Thus the union was a public benefactor in providing Americanization of the immigrant.

F. Economic, Social and Geographic Mobility and the Immigrant

BARR, ALWIN "Occupational and Geographical Mobility in San Antonio 1870-1900" Social Science Quarterly, 51 (September, 1970)
320.5 5089

The purpose of the study was to ev aluate geographical and occupational mobility of native white, immigrant, black and Mexican-Americans. Results show 99% of all Black and 90% of Mexican-Americans were unskilled laborers. European immigrants largest group of unmanual laborers. They had highest rate of upward mobility (19%) then native white (14%), Mexican-Americans (11%), Blacks (5%). Blacks showed less urge to migrate than white counterparts. Presence of blacks and Mexican-Americans with minimal upward mobility, enhanced opportunity for advancement for native whites and Europeans.

BLUMIN, STUART "Mobility and Change in Ante-Bellum Phildaelphia" in S. Thernstrom and R. Sennett Nineteenth Century Cities (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1969) 165-206

A study of urban vertical mobility in pre-Civil War Philadelphia. Vertical mobility as it fits into the general patterns of urban historical research. Social mobility is examined from the viewpoint of occupational mobility. Occupation patterns and residential mobility.

BLUMIN, STUART "Mobility in a Nineteenth Century American City: Philadelphia, 1820-1860" (unpublished dissertation, University of Pennsylvania, 1968)

This study derives rates of intragenerational occupational and residential mobility for Philadelphia in 1820-1860 and discusses the conceptual and methodological problems in the study of "openness" of past societies. The study drew a random sample of male names from the city directories during those years and followed their occupations and residences for 10 year periods, producing an analysis of occupational and residential mobility. Some findings included upward mobility remained steady while downward mobility increased, and correlations between economic mobility and both residential and occupatioanl mobility are strong. The method of research provides a means of comparison, broken down by neighborhood, for a forty year period. It also is an analysis of mobility by occupation.

CHUDACOFF, HOWARD P. Mobile Americans: Residential and Social Mobility in Omaha 1880-1920 (New York, Oxford University Press, 1972)

Argues that residential mobility has been an important form of social mobility for Omahans. Moving to a better house in a better neighborhood is a common form of upward mobility for workers who did not improve their occupational status. Challenges Chicago school's presumption of a causal relation between residential "instability" and urban pathology. Found emigration from

Omaha varied only slightly over 40 years despite fluctuations in local opportunities, providing a historical illustration of the inelasticity of out-migration described by sociologists. Qualifies findings of others that persistence in the city varied directly and unambiguously with occupational status. Traces intra-city migration - overwhelmingly from older, more crowded inner city to newer, more spacious and affluent districts. Foreign-born, however, moved somewhat less frequently than native-born. Along with Sam Warner and Nelli, he rejects notion that the physical ghetto was ubiquitous for the immigrant generation in cities - but by emphasizing "visibility" he shows why inhabitants so readily identified certain areas of the city as ghettoes regardless of the level of ethnic concentration within those areas. Finds a surprisingly strong relation between "impermanence" and "higher probability of political participation" (perhaps because mobile are incipient middle class Republicans).

CHUDACOFF, HOWARD P. "A New Look at Ethnic Neighborhoods: Residential Dispersion and the Concept of Visibility in a Medium-Sized City" The Journal of American History, LX #1 (June, 1973)

A study of Omaha, Nebraska from 1880 to 1920 in terms of the concept of the ghetto as a place that fostered a sense of separation and a special kind of Americanization. Chudacoff finds that immigrants coming to Omaha were dispersed throughout the city and were rarely bunched together. Though the "new" immigrants of the 20th century tended to cluster more, the spread throughout the city is the more significant picture. Also their residential mobility within city and into surrounding areas was a great as native-born Americans. While there is no mass collections of ethnics at the core of the city there is a genuinely felt presence of ethnic neighborhoods. If not majorities in any area, ethnic groups did provide pluralities. More important is the proportion of a group's business, social and religious institutions. These define the neighborhood character, thus the importance of visibility.

CURTI, MERLE The Making of an American Community (Stanford, Stanford Universtiy Press, 1959)

Through the study of Trumpleau County, a frontier area, the book purports to analyze the growth of democracy in an American community. The study found that contrary to current beeliefs, foreign born people did not remain on their land but were the most mobile group. All immigrant groups did well and particularly the Irish and Poles who are considered poor and underprivileged, succeeded economically. The percentage of foreign born in professions increased. Foreign born owned as much land as natives, and therefore had a basis for participation in politics. The book sets out to prove the "Turner thesis" which states that American democracy involved participation in making decisions, development of initiative and self-reliance, and equality of economic and cultural opportunity. Included is the Americanization of the immigrant. The study confirms the hypothesis. The town was not hospitable to Indians or Blacks, and Eastern Europeans. On the whole, however, politically and socially and economically the natives tried to bring together people as a community. The foreign peoples tended to remain in clusters which hampered the effort.

GALLAWAY, LOWELL and RICHARD VEDDER "Mobility of Native Americans" Journal of Economic History, 31 (1971) 613-49

This article focuses on determining the factors underlying the nature of the movement patterns of Americans. Some of the findings are - the economic variables - income, job opportunity, distance - are significant statistically, while income variable increases and distance decreases in importance. Population density and regional affinity factors became less important, both statistically and quantitatively. Little change in the job opportunity variable. Migration patterns in the United States have become economic advantage. Some hypothesis presented and shown are - the greater the income level in a state, the greater the amount of movement into that state; the greater the distance between two states, the smaller the amount of movement between these states; the greater the number of jobs available in a state, the greater movement into that state; the greater the availability of land in a state, the greater the movement into that state. The more similar in terms of climate, culture, etc., are two states, the greater the movement between them. All theses factors operate jointly.

GOLDSTEIN, SIDNEY "Migration and Occupational Mobility in Norristown, Pennsylvania" American Sociological Review, 20 (1955) 402-8

The report uses local data to determine the changing patterns of occupational mobility among male members of Norristown over the last 40 years, and to determine what relationship exists between these patterns of occupational mobility and the patterns of migration in and out of Morristown. The results show a decrease in migration, suggesting that local mobility stabilizes with an influx of out-of-town occupational workers. Most mobility took place within white collar and manual labor categories.

GOLDSTEIN, SIDNEY The Norristown Study (Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1961)

A method for measuring migration and occupational mobility in the community. A systematic socio-economic study of Norristown, Pennsylvania. An analysis of mobility patterns 1910-1950. Population change and industrial growth.

GREENBLUM, JOSEPH and LEONARD I. PEARLIN "Vertical Mobility and Prejudice: A Socio-psychological Analysis" in R. Bendix and S.M. Lysset Status and Power (New York, The Free Press of Glencoe, 1953)

The Bendix-Lipset book at the library (Columbia University) is the 1966 second edtition. There is no Greenblum or Pearlin selection.

GRIFFIN, CLYDE "Occupational Mobility in Nineteenth Century America: Problems and Possibilities" Journal of Social History, 5 #3 (Spring, 1972)

Griffen is critical of mobility studies on two grounds, first is the problem of occupational classification which has proven more complex than originally thought. The use of sociological classifications such as blue collar and white collar, do not fit the 19th century. In addition, some craft level designations remain unchanged long after the skill approximates that of a factory operative. Second, the interest promptimg the studies limit their usefulness, they want to know how fluid American society is and do not begin with an interest in understanding. The occupational universe and how it changed with industrialization and urbanization. Thus the subject is isolated from the specific context. This point is important as the mobility studies often involve ethnic distinctions. Simply, since the concern of these studies is mobility, it makes them of limited value to those studying ethnicity. Griffen concludes that for the time being scholars stick to occupational hierarchies broad enough to minimize agonizing over ambiguous designations and also that importance be giv to economic reward, standard of living and security when making occupational distinctions.

GRIFFEN, CLYDE "Making it in America: Social Mobility in Mid-Nineteenth Century Poughkeepsie" New York History, LI, #5 (October, 1970)

Griffen studies the relative success of Irish and German immigrants and native born Americans in Poughkeepsie in the 19th century. German immigrants greater success suggests that ethnic origin regardless of the nature of the economy may be critical in explaining difference in social mobility. Germans concentrated in trades where proprietorship potential the highest. Irish make a more limited advance. Religion doesn't seem to be a factor as there were small differences between German Catholics and German Protestants. Though German Catholics seem to assimilate the mores of the market place they show a greater adversion to structural assimilation into American society. Griffen also found that the coming of the immigrant to Poughkeepsie provided no great push up for the native born manual worker, in fact he was injured by the influx of immigrants. The result, Griffen concludes, is a farely graded occupational ladder with small steps up or down.

GRIFFEN, CLYDE "Workers Divided: The Effect of Craft and Ethnic Differences in Poughkeepsie, New York, 1850-1880" in S. Thenstrom and R. Sennett Nineteenth Century Cities Essays in the New Urban History (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1969)

Intra and intergenerational occupational mobility in Poughkeepsie 1850-1880. Analysis of those working men who stayed and those who migrated. Ethnic gorup and craft differential as relates to mobility and income. Population dynamics of Poughkeepsie. Turnover of apprentices, ethnic composition of schools, jails, labor organizations. Examination of social mobility.

HOPKINS, RICHARD J. "Occupational and Geographical Mobility in Atlanta 1870-1896" Journal of Southern History, 34 (May, 1968)

The purpose of the study was to see if urban areas in the South developed in a similar way and had the same basic social organizations as other cities. Blacks had most unskilled mobs, then immigrants, then whites. Nativity was a deciding factor in job population of Whites. Race was even more important as seen by statistics on upward mobility. 58% of White natives and immigrants moved to "better" jobs. Prospects for upward mobility more favorable in South than anywhere else. Immigrants most geographically mobile group in Atlanta. Blacks had highest persistence rate.

JEROME, HARRY V. Migration and Business Cycles (New York, National Bureau of Economic Research, 1926)

Asks: 1) To what extent are fluctuations in migration due to fluctuations in in employment? 2) To what extent, in turn, are fluctuations in migration an ameliorating influence or an aggravating factor in employment and unemployment fluctualtions?

KATZ, MICHAEL "Occupational Classification in History" Journal of Interdisciplinary History, 3 (1972) 63-88

The article deals with the complexity of analyzing occupational mobility due to confusion in terminology. The author considers the confusion due to the different opinions determining what is an upward move in occupation, how can completely different jobs be compared in terms of prestige and rank. He concludes that it is not enough to state that a man was "mobile" because he moved from manual to non-manual job. His financial reward must be considered along with his prestige change.

KIRK, GORDON "The Promise of American Life: Social Mobility in a Nineteenth Century Immigrant Community, Holland, Michigan, 1847-1894" (unpublished doctoral dissertation, Michigan State University, 1970)

The purpose was to examine social and geographic mobility from 1847 to 1894, in an ethnically homogeneous community experiencing rapid economic and population grwoth. Data was collected from censuses from 1850-1880. Immigration explained increases in labor force. There was a tendency of lower occupational groups to have higher rates of in-and-out migration as well as for net - migration to supply disproportionate increases to less prosperous occupations. One find - the geographically mobile tended to show less upward vertical mobility than those remaining in a community. Another finding - structural changes accompanying the settlement and early development of a community offered greater inducement to mobility than those brought about by industrialization. Conclusions - relationship between occupational mobility and out-migration existed and opportunity declined due to changes in the occupational structure as a result of industrial organization.

KIRK, GORDON W. and CAROLYN T. KIRK, "Miration, Mobility and the Transformation of the Occupational Structure in an Immigrant Community: Holland, Michigan 1850-1880" Journal of Social History, (Winter, 1974) 142-64

Examine impact of migration, occupational mobility and natural processes in transforming occupational structure in one community. Finds high "persistence" rates - which seem unrelated to population growth rate but related to occupational mobility and ethnic homogeniety. Found tendency for those at bottom of occupational ladder to be most transient and tendency for net-migration to supply disproportionate increases to less prosperous occupations while internal processes disproportionately increased the more prosperous groups. Implies that geographically mobile tended to experience less upward vertical movement than those remaining in a settlement. In 20th century, man on the move equals man on the make.

KNIGHTS, PETER R. The Plain People of Boston, 1830-1860: A Study in City Growth (New York, Oxford University Press, 1971)

Until the 1840's the city's growth was dominated demographically by native-born persons from small New England agricultural towns who remained in Boston perhaps 15 years and then moved on. Influx of Irish in mid-40's depressed the market for unskilled labor so much that many unskilled native-born workers left Boston. By 1850, over half the work force was unskilled or semi-skilled, much of it dependent on day-to-day casual labor. Heaping of unskilled workers in center city helped drive rents up, encouraging a shift in largescale manufacturing toward peripheral and suburban locations. Native-born were most stable part of population; they favored peripheral areas while foreign-born tended to cluster at the city's center. As proportion of foreign born rose the rate of residential mobility increased. Arrival of foreigners coincided with changes in patterns of "success" in Boston. In 40's, hgih economic advance, low upward job mobility; in 50's high occupatioanl mobility; low economic gains (30's: medium job mobility and economic advance). Wealth became concentrated in relatively ever fewer hands. Pre Civil War urbanization - considerable proportion flowed through Boston to unknown destinations - not one way process.

LANSING, JOHN and EVA MUELLER The Geographic Mobility of Labor (Ann Arbor, University of MIchigan Press, 1967)

This book is a comprehensive analysis of the social, economic and psychological factors which are potential predictors of mobility. It covers the variable such as employment, family,age, education as attributable to mobility. The book does not deal with ethnic factors in relationship to mobility. They conclude that geographical mobility is only moderately sensitive to both local economic conditions and personal economic conditions. Northern Black families are relatively immoble, whereas the Blacks in the south move more frequently than their White counterparts. Migration from the South has been to all other regional areas. 33% of Whites in metropolitan areas originated from farms whereas 52% of Blacks who were from the South. Whites make more intercounty moves, whereas Blacks make more intracounty moves. The fact that Blacks are less mobile can be due to less education. They work in less mobile occupations in general. However, Blacks in high-status jobs

are also less mobile than their White counterparts. The Black population does move in response to strong economic incentives. In a study, Blacks rated highest in "security" whereas Whites did in "achievement orientation." The author concludes that emotional or family ties to a place, and unease about unfamiliar surroundings are barriers to mobility for Blacks when the economic incentive is low.

LEMON, JAMES T. The Best Poor Man's Country: A Geographical Study of Early Southeastern Pennsylvania (Baltimore, John Hopkins Press, 1972)

A study of the historical geography of the region. The interplay of land and society. Somemention of ownership and taxes by nationality. Spatial rather than vertical mobility. 295 pages, maps, detailed footnotes.

LIEBERSON, STANLEY "Suburbs and Ethnic Residential Patterns" American Journal of Sociology, (May, 1962) 673-81

Residential distributions of foreign-born and second generation groups in the suburbs of several large metropolitan areas are compared with their compatriots. Segregation patterns in the central cities of these metropolises. The segregation patterns are found to be similar, although ethnic segregation is declining in cities and suburbs. Smaller proportions of immigrants are found in suburbs, and the more highly segregated groups in cities are least mobile. This suggests that although visibility of immigrant groups in outer ring is less than city, this does not mean that segregation patterns are different. The existence of overall differences may only reflect uneven distribution within suburbs, and not distinct behavioral or characteristic differences.

LIPSET, S. M. and R. BENDIX Social Mobility in Industrial Society (Berkeley, University of California Press, 1969)

Contents: social mobility in industrial societies, United States. Mobility and business elite, intragenerational mobility, intergenerational mobility, community structure urbanization, effect of intelligence and motivation on mobility and social mobility. Two reasons for social mobility: 1) change in demands for performance - i.e. hereditary ruling class incompetant, 2) change in supplies of talent. Emphasis on social consequences of social mobility. Studies effects of parents' education, family size, social class, community size, capacity for independence, change on social mobility. The majority of Whites in working class and upper class benefit economically and socially from lower "castes" in their midst. Splintering of working class into minorities preserves coial system in America. Level of education: Jews have higher rate of upward mobility than non-Jews. Jewish workers violated lower class pattern and became undistinguishable from non-Jewish as well as Jewish middle class. In general, however, there is a non-defiable division of labor and heirarchy of prestige.

MACK, R. W., R. J. MURPHY and S. YELLIN "The Protestant Ethic, Level of Aspiration and Social Mobility" American Sociological Review, 21 (June, 1956) 295-300

Test to see influence of protestant (or Catholic) work ethos on sample of United States workers. Conclusion: United States general work ethos a more important inculcator for social mobility.

MODELL, JOHN "The Peopling of a Working Class Ward: Reading, Pennsylvania, 1850" Journal of Social History, 5 #1 (Fall, 1971)

Modell studies migration to Spruce ward of Reading, Pennsylvania with respect to three questions, 1) where did the urban population come from, 2) how did migration affect the way of life, and 3) by inference, why did migrants come. Spruce ward was the most proletarian of the five wards in Reading in 1850 and had undergone rapid growth. One quarter of the adult males were immigrants, Germans, Irish or English. Of the rest of the migrants they came from four sources about equally, from the seven towns of Berks County contiguous to Reading, the rest of Berks County, the six counties contiguous to Berks County and the rest of the United States. Of those from Reading the native-born were generally younger than the immigrants. The heaviest migration to Spruce Ward was from South East Berks County and the Southwest. Modell asks the question of why this was so. He found that migrants to Spruce ward fared differently, the natives of Reading doing the best. The foreign-born concentrated (about 60%) in the occupations of operatives and laborers, with about the same number of professionals and tradesmen as internal migrants though less of the latter than Reading natives. Those that contributed most heavily to the laborers' group were not the foreign-born but from the four counties contiguous to Berks County. Modell concludes from this that those who did the worst were displaced agrarians, coming from unproductive lands which provided poor economic prospects. It is probable though that the initial advantage of foreign-born migrants to Spruce ward did not last into the second generation as farm migrants gained experience as urbanites and shared more fully in the blessings of the American industrial city.

NELLI, HUMBERT The Italians in Chicago 1880-1930 A Study in Ethnic Mobility (New York, Oxford University Press, 1970)

Nelli deals with the acculturative process in two ways, 1) Italians join other immigrants in "colonies" in central city and the problems of adjusting and acceptance and 2) the outward trek offers the first concentration. Mobility was an important and persistant factor. While first migration was to North and South America and from the north of Italy by the 20th century it was mostly from southern Italy and to the United States. Institutions, church, mutual benefit societies, immigrant banks and press eased the transition to the new society. No set Italian colony ever existed, the area settled expanded and sluffed over time and mobility out was always a factor. Historians have concentrated on the padrone, or labor agent system but this was

only a minority of the toal and obscures the more important points of adjustiment to American society. Adjustment that stressed education, interest in politics and labor organization in line with American "pure and simple" trade unionism. Italian was patterned after American business techniques and was part of the Americanizing process. The voluntary associations were more important to early immigrants though the church remained important. The 1920"s was a transitional period with new immigration ended and older immigrants adjusting to American values and moving out from colonies. Opportunity was more important than old wold habits though vestiges remained. Few Italian communities remained and served as staging areas for adjustment and dispersal.

PALMORE, ERDMAN and JOHN HOWE Residential Integration and Property Values (New York, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 1962)

PERSON, GEORGE W. The Moving American (New York, 1973)

"American" causes for movement versus European-metaphors of motion (Language) - tourism, upward mobility, psychological reasons why Americans move. Impact on institutions, long range consequences for inoividuals and society. Point of view is anecdotal as well as statistical - psychological emphasis. Americans are lookign for constant motion - adolescents, certain occupations, highly educated and males move most frequently. Immigrants tend not to. The influence of migration on personal character and attitudes. Author contends motion important, vital aspect of being American. No bibliography of itself - sources listed in notes per chapter. Modern people who move do not want to reproduce social, cultural organization of place they left. Mobility is an act of individualism. The process of moving alters temperament and culture of movers due to journey and journey's end. The persecuted and displaced minorities move after wars. In general, in times of economic benefits or destructions, the middle class moves most often. Individuals who are not content with status quo move as individuals. First generation immigrants move because already uprooted. State aid to move groups of people fails, private aid not very successful. The book deals with "American mobility"- with only slight discussion of groups within America. The main emphasis is the rugged individual on the go.

PRED, ALLAN The Spatial Dynamics of United States Urban Industrial Growth 1800-1914 (Cambridge, 1966)

Consideration of urbanization and industrialization as interacting spatial processes. 1) essay centers on time between World War I and Civil War. Time when bend between concentrations of manufacturing and metropolitan expansion closest - why some cities grew, others slowed in growth. 2) relationship between industrial inventions, innovations and urban growth. How are inventions function of size of city. 3) 1800-1840 - what factors allowed New York to grow in manufacturing. How do you explain intraurbanal location pattern of specific industries. Innovation and invention: the two

are mutually exclusive after Civil War. Clue to social immobility and low education. Blacks could not perform acts of invention and innovation. With observations comparing national average for patents with New Orleans, Louisville and Charleston show that large Black populations stopped total per capita inventiveness in Southern cities. Late 19th century immigration vital to innovative growth of manufacturing. Cheap labor did not stimulate innovation by giving chance to eliminate costly, skilled labor but by facilitating operation of larger scales of production.

ROSSI, PETER Why People Move (New York, 1955)

Study sponsored by the Institue for Urban Land Use and Housing Studies; and the Bureau of Applied Social Research. Object of study: why residential shifts take place, and how the characteristics of the neighborhood tie in with the phenomenon. The book covers the determinants of mobility inclination - i.e. friendship patterns, physical environment as well as mobility as a process - i.e. unexpected movers, unexpected stayers. The study found that single persons most predominant in mobile areas, families with children were most mobile in mobile areas, complaints about space, neighborhood and cost distinguish mobile households from stable ones. The book evaluates relationship between complaints such as lack of space, neighborhood with inclination to move, and actual move. Families most likely to move are young, large renting families where housing vaulues place a premium on home ownership. Detailed and lengthy bibliography.

SHANNON, LYLE and MAGDALINE Minority Migrants in the Urban Community (Beverly Hills, Sage, 1973)

A description of the economic absorption and cultural integration of Mexican-Americans and Negroes into a predominantly Anglo host society. Speaks of both generational and intergenerational mobility among the two communities. Perceptions of community, larger society, and community welfare agencies. Methodological study, 352 pages.

SILBERSTEIN, FRED B. and MELWIN SEEMAN "Social Mobility and Prejudice" American Journal of Sociology, 65 (1959) 258-264

This article is based on two hypotheses: that a shift in mobility is not necessarily indicative of prejudice, and that the level of prejudice is dependent upon an individual's history of mobility, and his attitude toward it. It is on investigation incorporating a measure of the status interest that the individual bring to his career, and a study on the effect of upward or downward mobility upon ethnic prejudice. The samplings were obtained by interviews of 665 people in Morgantown, West Virginia. People are measured as to how "mobility oriented" or "achievement oriented" they are. The analysis of the relationship of mobility to prejudice is based on this division. Findings are - downwardly mobile "mobility oriented" are greatly prejudiced, downwardly mobile "achievement oriented" have low prejudices. Upwardly mobile,

"achievement oriented" respondents also have low prejudices. This prejudice is anti-Semitism and anti-Negro. Therefore, social mobility is not always predictive of prejudice, it depends on the status commitment of the individual.

SIMERENLEO, ALEX Pilgrims, Colonists and Frontiersmen: An Ethnic Community in Transition (New York, Free Press, 1964)

SIRJAMALIE, JOHN The Sociology of Cities (New York, Random House, 1964)

Contents: sociology of cities - cities of antiquity, cities of classical world, medieval Europe, Western World (including Industrial Revolution, modern cities). American cities - economics, ecology, people, government and social stratification of cities. The author writes from the perspective of the national community, and the social and cultural changes it has brought to urban communities. The growth of cities coupled with their decline in national importance, causes them to lose their character and independence, thus becoming unable to cope with their problems and turning to the national and state government. There has been a steady decline in "foreign stock" in cities, but more than 80% of Blacks, except for in the South, live in urban areas. All immigrants treated poorly upon entering cities, their assimilation depends on their cultural traits as well as their reception. Racial minorities excluded from expectations of almalgamation - Blacks benefit by moving to urban areas because can work in groups to aid self interest. Immigrant groups, by third generation lose much ethnic, religious tradition according to "melting-pot theory" - but churches also work to maintain identity by banning intermarriage. Since 1890 Catholic, Jewish church increasingly powerful, now accepted as "American." Jews highly assimilated. The Blacks remain sub-community, and have proportionately larger number of clubs and voluntary associations than Whites. but no power because no money (by the way, this book's thesis and conclusions are obvious). Power in cities belongs to older established White families. Status of class groups in direct proportion to their impact on cities.

SOMERS, GERALD G. (ed) "The Return to Geographic Mobility: A Symposium" Journal of Human Resources, 427-30

An introduction by the editor to articles following on the topic of geographic mobility.

SOROKIN, PITIRIM A. Social and Cultural Mobility (New York, The Free Press of Glencoe, 1959)

An analytical look at social mobility, through the change in the stratification of various groups over time. Various empirical criteria are used - occupation, housing, education. Vertical, horizontal,cultural mobility. Reasons for fluctuations in stratification. A sociological study. 645 pages.

THERNSTROM, STEPHAN "Immigrants and Wasps: Ethnic Differences in Occupational Mobility in Boston: 1890-1940" in S. Thernstrom and R. Sennet Nineteenth Century Cities (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1969)

An examination of career mobility in Boston. Foreign born versus natives. He finds dramatic differences in opportunities available in occupations. Clearly ethnic minority groups were in a disadvantageous postion with the more established Wasps. Even in the second generation this pattern held.

THERNSTROM, STEPHAN Poverty and Progress Social Mobility in a Nineteenth Century City (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1964)

A study of the social mobility of working class families in a nineteenth century city - Newburyport, Massachusetts. The process as opposed to the myth of social and economic mobility. Ethnic differences in intra-generationl occupational mobility is examined. 287 pages.

THERNSTROM, STEPHAN "Urbanization, Migration and Social Nombility in Late Nineteenth Century America" Towards a New Past: Dissenting Essays in American History, Barton Bernstein (ed) (New York, Vintage Books, 1969)

There were two migrants to the city, those from the farm and those from abroad. The former were the larger number and the city seemed to be a safety-valve for rural discontent. Of the latter they used their prior experience as poor peasants to appraise their new situation and thus their expectations were low. There were three kinds of mobility, geographic, occupational, propertya and geographic, physical movement was the most important. Thernstrom concludes 1) not everyone at the bottom was upwardly mobile, some were buffeted from place to place and property mobility was most important to those at the bottom, 2) industrialization made some skills obsolete but created many new opportunities in the middle and upper ranges, and 3) within the urban industrial orbit most found modest but significant opportunity and those that did not were alienated but invisible and impotent.

THERNSTROM, STEPHAN Poverty and Progress Social Mobility in a Nineteenth Century City (New York, Atheneum, 1971)

Analyzes the extent of social mobility in Newburyport, Massachusetts 1850-1880. Using the unskilled workers Thernstrom found two kinds of social mobility, occupational and property. It is important to note first that the majority of the unskilled do not show up from one census to the next, which Thernstrom characerizes as a permanent floating proletariat. In terms of occupational mobility Thernstrom found no dramatic change but of those who do better (a minority) the change consisted of one small step up. Immigrants did less well than native Americans. Intergenerational mobility was somewhat

better and again native-born Americans do better. More important in terms of mobility as an important ideological component of 19th century America was property mobility. This was often achieved at a sacrifice of the young, using their earnings. Of importance to the stability of the laboring class was also the voluntary association, particularly for the Irish Catholic immigrant, the Roman Catholic church and the church associations

THERNSTROM, STEPHAN and RICHARD SENNETT (eds) Nineteenth-Century Cities Essays in the New Urban History (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1969)

A collection of essays growing out of the Yale Conference on the 19th century Industrial City studying new insights into the social dimension of urbanization. The articles share an interest in linking social theory to historical data and most use quantitative data. In common purpose, according to the editors is to understand the lives of men and women living in dense urban settlements undergoing extensive growth and structural tranformation. In the first part a number of essays study "Urban Class and Mobility Patterns." Using Poughkeepsie, New York from 1850 to 1880 Clyde Griffen tries to determine why a greater working lcass solidarity did not develop in America. He stresses the importance of the difference of opportunity in different occupations at the same skill level and the introduction of foreigners at a time of rapid expansion. Members of different ethnic groups tended to settle in areas where members of the same ethnic group and not occupational group had settled. Stephan Thernstrom studying various occupational mobility patterns among native born and immigrants in Boston from 1890 to 1940 found greater mobility among native-born Americans in the first and second generations and that English, German and Scandinavian immigrants seemed more suited to the demands of the American market place than Irish and Italian immigrants. Part two or "Urban Residential Patterns"includes two essays that conclude that racial segregation increased and ethnic segregagion did not in antebellum Boston and that native born Americans had twice as high persistence rate as foreign-born Americans and more mobility. In the third section, "Urban Elites and Political Control" Michael Frisch studies Springfield, Massachusetts in the 19th century in terms of the structure not the composition of the urban elite. He found as the city grew the sense of community became more formalized, the community process disintegrated as a feeling of association and that people saw themselves as interest groups. The result was that the traditional elite was overturned. In the fourth part on the "Urban Family" Richard Sennett studied a lower middle class neighborhood of Chicago and its reaction to violent events of 1886 and 1888. He concludes the intense reaction was due to instability of family patterns and a sense of frustration and of being overwhelmed.

THERNSTROM, STEPHAN "Working Class Social Mobility in Industrial America" in Melvin Richter (ed) Essays on Theory and History (Cambridge, 1970)

A report on some of the recent work which is beginning to provide something

more than an impressionistic outline of working class social mobility patterns in the United States in the past century, drawing mostly on the author's work in Boston, 1880-1963. A better understanding of the relationship between social mobility and class solidarity, and sources of American exceptionalism. The evaluation of the American findings are taken mostly in isolation. One conclusion - variations in objective mobility opportunities do not explain very much, attitudes and expectations may be most unstable. The development of the working class is a fact of political and cultural as much as of economic history. Phenomenond of social mobility include - geographical mobility, occupational mobility (career and intergenerational) and property mobility. The article discusses how aspects of these mobilites dtermine man's social position and allegiences. Social classes in the United States continually change and interchange their elements in a constant state of flux. High rates of occupational and property mobility and selective patterns of urban migration weeded out the undesirables, and isolated them into a mass. But social context provented a unity of dispossessed, disaffected workmen from developing.

THOMAS, BRINLEY Migration and Economic Growth (Cambridge, 1954)

Nineteenth century emigration from Great Britain and Ireland is examined against the background of developments on the Atlantic economy.

THOMAS, DOROTHY Research Memorandum on Migration Differentials (New York, 1938)

Deals with migration patterns in groups: age, sex, family status, health, intelligence, occupation, motivation and assimilation differentials. After statistical studies, authors conclude there are no acceptable generalizations about strength and direction of selecitve internal migration. However, this may be due to newness of material, and ideas of viewing it. In dealing with migrants must consider their grievance against environment and their goals. This results in differences owing to family status and educational status. Families where head is unemployed more frequently causing "unfavorable" effects upon the city. In the United States, the Blacks have an unduly large proportion of migrants which can be ascribed to the social difficulties a migrant population is subject to. The authors find much of the inferences resulting from statistics on ethnic mobility do not correspond to the experience of individual migrants within an ethnic group. Many of the causes leading to migration are not due to discrimination or prejudice in one location, but can be compared to the reasons which cause the mobility of youth.

WANG, PETER H. "The Immigration Act of 1924 and the Problem of Assimilation" Journal of Ethnic Studies, 2:3 (Fall, 1975) 72-75

The 1924 Immigration Act was a direct result of fears concerning the difficulty of assimilating new immigrants. Heterogeniety threatened democracy since perpetration of alien culture traits retarded learning about American values and culture.

WARD, DAVID Cities and Immigrants A geography of Change in Nineteenth-Century America (New York, Oxford University Press, 1971)

The emphasis of this study is on the changes in the locational character of residence and employment of immigrant groups nationally and within the physical linits of the city. Before 1880 85% of immigrants were from the British Isles, Germany, British America and Scandinavia, half were English speaking and Catholic Irish concentrated in Northeast states and cities. Cities with the largest percentage of immigrants possessed one or more of three attractive characteristics, 1) they were points of arrival, 2) after 1840 in North Central states especially they were supply and export centers, 3) were specialized manufacturing or mining centers demanding large numbers of unskilled, cheap, wrokers. In the cities themselves after 1850 employment and then residence concentrated in central locations in almost all American cities. Between 1840-70 the warehouse district emerged and after 1870 the modern business district. For newer immigrants the low cost of housing close to employment on the edge of the business district was important. There was also a tendency of individual groups to specialize in the type of employment and where they lived. Ward sees the ghetto as a voluntary association and not as a congested slum. Before the Civil War employment and housing were dispersed. The growth of a central district attracted newer immigrants but the boundaries of a ghetto were seldom fixed, there was mixed ethnic population in many immigrant districts.

WERTHEIMER, RICHARD The Monetary Rewards of Migration Within the United States (Washington, The Urban Institue, 1970)

A study that focuses on the economic benefit derived from migration by the migrant himself. A computation of monetary benefits and the implication for public policy.

WHEELER, ROBERT A. "Fifth Ward Irish-Immigrant Mobility in Providence 1850-1870" Rhode Island History, 32 (May, 1973) 52-61

3. Ethnicity and Education

Abstract of Report on Children of Immigrants in Schools (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1911)

ADDAMS, JANE "The Public School and the Immigrant Child" in National Education Association Journal of Proceedings and Addresses, (1908)

ALLOWAY, DAVID N. and FRANCESCO CORDOSIO Minorities and the American City: A Sociological Primer for Educators (New York, David McKay, 1970)

Must study ethnic problems in urban setting in which they live. Outlines growth and development of American cities and role which minorities have played in urban development. Must combine dedicated, but critical and skilled people in programs in which participation orchestrates varying levels of competence with varying levels of human involvement.

AYRES, LEONARD The Education Survey (Cleveland, The Cleveland Foundation, 1923)

BARLYN, BERNARD Education in the Forming of American Society: Needs and Opportunities for Study (Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1960)

Two essays on American educational history. The first traces educational development in Colonial America and evaluates existing writings on education in early American society. The second is a bibliographical essay which presents gaps in current knowledge.

BERE, MAY A Comparative Study of the Mental Capacity of Children of Foreign Parentage (New York, Teachers College, 1924)

Study of Southern Italians, East European Jews and Bohemians. Using individualized and group intelligence tests, found interesting differentials reflecting on the process of adjustment, and large differences between groups within nationalities.

BERG, IVAN Education and Jobs: The Great Training Robbery (New York, Praeger, 1970)

Concludes that relation between education acquire and needs of job market is less significant than is generally supposed. Says return on educa-

tional investment is not greater than the average return on other forms of investment. The critical determinants of performance are not educational credentials, but personality characeristics and environmental conditions.

BERNSTEIN, ABRAHAM The Education of Urban Populations (New York, Random House, 1967)

BERROL, SELMA "Schools of New York in Transition, 1898-1914" Urban Review, 1 (December, 1966)

BIRNBAUM, ROBERT and JOSEPH GOLDMAN The Graduates: A Follow-Up Study of New York City High School Graduates of 1970 (New York, The City University of New York, 1971)

BLASCOER, FRANCES Colored School Children in New York (New York, Public Education Association of the City of New York, 1915) Eleanor Hope Johnson (ed)

BLAV, PETER and OTIS B. DUNCAN The American Occupational Structure (New York, Wiley, 1967)

Based on information from United States Bureau of the Census 1962, the book examines "the problems and determinants of occupational achievement in American society." Description of the patterns of occupational mobility and discussion of the chances of a person's becoming a professional person, a clerical worker, a skilled craftsman or unskilled laborer, in terms of his ethnic background, the occupational background of the family in which he grew up and various other factors.

BLOOM, BENJAMIN, ALLISON DAVIS and ROBERT HESS Compensatory Education for Cultural Deprivation (New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1965)

BOOCOCK, SARANE S. "Toward a Sociology of Learning: A Selective Review of Existing Research" Sociology of Education, 39 (Winter, 1966)

BOUSFIELD, MAUDELLE B. "The Intellectual and School Achievement of Negro Children" Journal of Negro Education, (1932)

BRAMELD, THEORDORE Minority Froblems in the Public Schools (New York, Hayser and Bros., 1946)

What administrative practices help or hinder the development of good human relations. Found that only a few of the systems survey make deliberated efforts to meet the minority problem.

BREMBECK, COLE SPEECHER Social Foundations of Education; Environmental Influences in Teaching and Learning 2nd ed (Wiley, 1970) with biblio.

BRESSLER, M. and C.F. WESTOFF "Catholic Education, Economic Values and Achievement" American Journal of Sociology, 49 (November, 1963) 225-33

BRIGHAM, CARL CAMPBELL A Study of American Intelligence (Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1922)

Race differences important in measuring intelligence. Based on World War I Army tests.

BROWN,B. "Minorites and Public Education; An Economic Analysis of the Children of Minority Groups" American Journal of Economics and Sociology, 30 (January, 1971) 1-13

When discussing problems in the field of public finance, economists speak of public goods and ways of financing them and distinguish between exhaustive and non-exhaustive expenditures. These concepts are applied to an abstract analysis of grade school education in the United States, and to draw some conclusions about the educational status of children who are members of minority groups.

CALLAHAN, RAYMOND E. Education and the Cult of Efficiency (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1962)

In studying the origin and development of the adoption of business values and practices in educational administration, Callahan found that this adoption had started about 1900 and had reached the point by 1930, that, among other things, school administrators perceived themselves as business managers. Many decisions were made not an educational grounds but as a means of appeasing critics in order to maintain positions within the school. Advocates changing the nature and improving the quality of graduate work in educational administration and to seek ways and means of reducing the extreme vulnerability of superintendents in local school districts.

CLARK,KENNETH B. (ed) Racism and American Education (New York, Harper/Colophon, 1970)

COHEN, DAVID "Immigrants in the Schools" Review of Educational Research, 40 (February, 1970)

COHEN, SOL Progressives and Urban School Reform: The Public Education Association of New York City 1895-1954 (New York, Teachers College Press, 1964)

The Public Education Association was born out of the election of 1894 in which the "lehler element" replaced Tammany Hall in New York City government. The Association's chief raison d'etre has been and is to influence the city Board of Education. The organization has sponsored a number of educational innovations including the first school recreation program, the first school for juvenile offenders, the first "visiting teacher" program, and the first all-day neighborhood school. Cohen praises the organization's fight against corruption, mismanagement and waste in the schools and is critical of its pedogoical policies.

COLEMAN, BASIL The Coleman Report: Statistics of Public Schools in the United States 1937-1938 (Washington D.C., Government Printing Office, 1938)

COFFMAN, LOTUS D. The Social Compostion of the Teaching Population (New York, Teachers College, 1911)

COLES, ROBERT Children of Crisis (Boston, Little Brown, 1964)

A child psychologist describes political and social changes that have occurred in the South and how Blacks and Whites have attempted to come to terms with these changes. Special emphasis to school desegregation.

COLSON Analysis of the Specific References to Negroes in Selected Curriculae for the Education of Teachers (New York, Teachers College Contribution to Education, 1940) #822

CONANT, JAMES B. The American High School Today (New York, Mc Graw Hill, 1959)

How the American comprehensive high school is a unique development from American ideals of equality of opportunity and status. Makes recommendations so that more high schools will fulfill three majore objectives: general education for all future citizens, good elective programs for terminal students and satisfactory programs for those continuing to college.

CONANT, JAMES B. Slums and Suburbs (New York, Mc Graw Hill, 1961)

The school in the ghetto and in the wealth suburbs. Castigates the denial of resources to the former.

COONS, JOHN et al Private Wealth and Public Education (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1970)

CORDASEO, FRANLE "The Changing America School" Teachers College Record, 68 (January, 1967) 349-51

CORDASCO, FRANCESCO "The Children of Immigrants in the Schools: Historical Analogues of Educational Deprivation" Journal of Negro Education, 42: 44-53

CORDASCO, FRANCESCO et al The Equality of Educational Opportunity: A Bibliography (Totowa, New Jersey, Rowman and Littlefield, 1973)

CORDASCO, FRANCESCO, MAURIE HILLSON and HENRY A. BULLOCK The School in the Social Order: A Sociological Introduction to Education Understanding (Scranton, International Textbook, 1970)

COUNTS, GEORGE S. Schools and Society in Chicago (New York, Harcourt Brace, 1928)

A history of theChicago school situation and the controversy between Mayor Thompson and Superintendent of Schools William McAndrew.

COUNTS, GEORGE S. The Selective Character of American Education (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1922)

Study of ghigh school students in Seattle, Washington, St. Louis, Missouri, Bridgeport, Connecticutt and Mt. Vernon, New York. Information on immigrants largely confined to Bridegport. 51% of students had foreign parentage: 13% Russia (all Jewish), 9.2% Austro-Hungarian, 7.7% Irish, 6.9% British Empire (excluding Ireland), rest scattered. Finds highest retention rates for Germany, British Empire, Russia, Ireland and United States (61.1, 57.6, 50.9, 48.4 and 43.7 seniors per hundred freshmen). Irish, Russian Jews and Scandinavians represented in high school in greater proportions than in evening, trade and continuation schools. Irish and Russian Jews - almost as good a record as natives. In Mt. Vernon, few Italians complete high school. In Bridgeport, stronger tendancey of native girls to select college prep course than among girls of foreign parentage (24% to 16%). Russian Jews, British

Empire approximate native figure (23% , 22%). Immigrants in normal course in same numbers as natives (28% to 27%). Outnumber natives in commercial (54% to 47%). Commerical course especially attractive to Italians. Among boys, college course more popular among immigrants (42% to 23%) while native boys opt for scientific course in greater numbers (53% to 37%).. Both are college prep courses and account for 76% natives and 77% foreign. 74.4% native boys attend high school per 100 girls; while 16.4 foreign boys attend per 100 girls. Italian, Austro-Hungarian, Polish and Russian Jewish boys actually attend in greater numbers. Also found by comparing intelligence test schores that regardless of any difference in ability that may be found in unselected groups of children from the native and various immigrant stocks, such diffences are practically obscure in the high school population.

Among Negroes in St. Louis, almost twice as many girls as boys attend. Fathers' occupations: perosnal service=22%, common labor 12.4%, machine trades= 9.1%. Also 27.9% of Negro children come from homes where one or both parents is dead (12.7% white). Over 30% of Negro mothers help to support family, compared to 5.6% of mothers of white children. Median family size: 3.1 children-black; 2.8 children-white. Curriculum choice same for black and white girls except 30% blacks take home economics; 9.5% whites. Two year commercial attracts 18.5% of white girls; 4% black. Among boys, 14.0% blacks and 42.1% white pursue genral (college) curriculum. 55% blacks to manual training; 23.9% whites. Four year commerical course more popular among blacks than whites. Black girls hope to escape from wage earning class-mainly into teaching. Black boys hope to go to college in greater numbers than white.

COVELLO, LEONARD with FRANLE CORDASCO Educational Sociology: A Subject List of Doctoral Dissertations Completed at American Universities 1941-1963 (New York and London, Scarecrow Press, 1965)

COVELLO, LEONARD "Guidance - Its Effect on Articulation of Foreign-Born Children" Principles and Practices of Junior High School Education of New York City - Report of Citywide Conference, March 20, 1937

COVELLO, LEONARD "Neighborhood Growth and the School" Progressive Education, 2 (No 150 (February, 1938)

COVELLO, LEONARD "The School as the Center of Community Life" in Samuel Everett, The Community School (New York, D. Appleton Century, 1937)

CRAIN, ROBERT L. The Politics of School Desegregation (Chicago, Aldine, 1969)

A comparison of the experience in the northern cities of St. Louis, Lawndale, Bay City, Newark, Buffalo, Baltimore, San Francisco and Pittsburgh, each city with the other. Events in New Orleans are compared to those in

six Southern cities which desegregated peacefully.

CREMIN, LAWRENCE A. The American Common School: An Historic Concept (New York, Teachers College Press, 1951)

Relates the origin of the common school to play of social forces and ideas agitating the new nation. Shows that the founding fathers of the common school understood the relation between education and political systems.

CREMIN, LAWRENCE A. The Transformation of the School (New York, Knopf, 1961)

A history of the progressive education movement in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Cremens thesis is that the movement was the educational arm of the general Progressive movement of the period.

CROSS, ROBERT D. "Origins of Catholic Parochial Schools in America" American Benedictine Review, 16 (no 2 June 1955) 194 ff

CROSSLAND, FRED E. Minority Access to College (New York, Schocken,1971)

Book seeks to provide information and considerations regarding "the extent of minority participation in hgihger education, the majore barriers students face - money, race, academic preparation - and the way some of these barriers are being removed.

CUBBERLEY, ELWOOD P. Public Education in the United States (Boston, Houghton, Mifflin, 1919)

Introductory textbook which has had great influence on how educators view American education history. Emphasis on the practical - teachers should understand history of education in terms of social, politicla and industrial forces.

DANIEL, WARREN "Availability of Education for Negroes in the Secondary School" Journal of Negro Education, 16 (1947) 457 ff

DANIELS, W.A. The Education of Negro Ministers (New York, George H. Doran, 1925)

DEWING, ROLLAND "The American Federation of Teachers and Desegregation" Journal of Negro Education, 42 (Winter, 1973) 79-92

DODSON, D.W. "College Quotas and American Democracy" American Scholar, (Summer, 1946) 3-13

DODSON, DAN "Education and the Powerless" in A. Harry Passow et al Education of the Disadvantaged (New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1967)

DODSON, DAN W. "Race Prejudice in Colleges" American Mercury, (July, 1946) 5-13

DOWIE, J. IVERNE "The American Negro on a New Frontier" in O.F. Ander (ed) In the Trek of the Immigrant (Rock Island, Illinois, Augustana College Library, 1964)

Educational Policies Commission, American Education and the Search for Equal Opportunity (Washington, National Education Association, 1965)

Educational Policies Commission, Education and the Disadvantaged American (Washington, National Education Association, 1962)

ELLIS, FRANCES "German Instruction in the Public Schools of Indianapolis 1869-1919" Indiana Magazine of History, 52 (1954) 265-75

ELSON, RUTH MILLER "American Schoolbooks and Culture in the Nineteenth Century" Mississippi Valley Historical Review, 46 (December, 1959)

ELSON, RUTH MILLER "Immigrants and Schoolbooks in the Nineteenth Century" History of Education Society Eastern Regional Meeting (April, 1971)

EVERETL, SAMUEL (ed) The Community School (New York, D. Appleton Century, 1938).

A symposium conducted by the Society for Curriculum Study. Analysis of a number of community school programs.

FANTINI, M. et al Community Control and the Urban School (New York, Praeger, 1969)

A presentation of the background and potentialities of the community school concept emphasizing the New York City decentralization crisis of the

late 1960's. Movement seen as a part of "maximum feasible participation" of urban poor in public institutions which affect their lives.

FASOLD, RALPH W. and SHUY, ROGER W. (eds) Teaching Standard English in the Inner City (Urban Language Series 6) Center for Applied Linguistics, 1970

FELL, SISTER MARIE LEONORE The Foundations of Nativism in American Textbooks 1783-1860 (Washington, D.C., Catholic University of America Press, 1942)

FICHTER, J. Parochial School (Notre Dame, Indiana, University of Notre Dame Press, 1958)

Report on a year long case study of a midwestern Catholic grade school carried on under the auspices of the Sociology Department of the University of Notre Dame.

FLEMING, DONALD and BERNMARD BARLYN (eds) The Intellectual Migration: Europe and American 1930-1960 (Cambridge, Howard University Press, 1969)

The impact upon American intellectual life of the transatlantic flight of scholars from Hitler's Europe in the 1930's. The disciplines of physics, biology, psychology, psychoanalysis, philosophy, literary history and art history are surveyed.

FRANKLIN, VINCENT P. "The Persistence of School Segregation in the Urban North: An Historical Perspective" Journal of Ethnic Studies, 1:4 (Winter, 1974) 51-68

The Coleman report and similar documents lack an historical dimension which might throw light on the question of whether blacks will follow the same educational patterns as white ethnic groups. The persistence of segreation which can be found in Philadelphia was due to population movements, socio-economic trends on the North, fiscal policies, housing patterns, as well as laws mandating segregation, Black vested interests in segreated schools and disagreements between Whites and Blacks as to the advantages and disadvantages of segregated schools.

GARTER, MALCOLM "Ethnicity and Measures of Educability: Differences amog Navajo, Pueblo and Rural Spanish American First Graders on Measures of Learning Style, Hearing Vocabulary, Entry Skills, Motivation and Home

Environment Presses" (unpublished dissertation, University of Southern California, 1968)

Study described the performance of three groups along a variety of psychometric dimensions.

GILBERT, G.M. "Stereotype Persistence and Change Among College Students" Journal of Abnormanl and Social Psychology, 46 (1951) 245-254

GITTELL, MARILYN "Participants and Participation in New York City (New York, Center for Urban Education, 1967)

GOLDBERG, MIRIAM "Problems in the Evaluation of Compensatory Programs for Disadvantages Children" Journal of School Psychology, 4 (Spring, 1966)

GOLDBLOOM, MAURICE J. "The New York School Crisis" Commentary, 47 (January, 1969) 43-58

GORDON, EDMUND WAND DOXEY WILDERSON Compensatory Education for the Disadvantaged: Programs and Practices - Pre-school through College (New York,College Entrance Examination Board, 1966)

GOTTLEIB, DAVID "Teaching and Students: The Views of Negro and White Teachers" Sociology of Education, 37 (1964)

GRAMBS, JEAN D. "The Culturally Deprived Child: Achieving Adequacy through Education" The National Elementary Principal, 44 (1964) 2.

GREELEY, ANDREW M. and PETER G. ROSSI The Education of Catholic Americans (Chicago, Aldine, 1966)

At least to some extent the values of a religious group can be effectively taught on a religiously oriented system. Separate parochial education system found not "diversive." Major theme - like other American schools Catholic schools are neither as bad as their most sever critics would portray them nor as good as they might be.

GREENE, MAXINE The Public Schools and the Private Vision: A Search for America in Education and Literature (New York, Random House, 1965)

ETHNICITY IN AMERICA

GREER, COLEN *The Great School Legend* (New York, Basic Books, 1972)

The "house historians' of education have for years accepted as fact what is in fact amyth: that American public shcools were instrumental in the assimilation and eventual economic success of America's immigrants. The acceptance of this myth, in the fact of the schools' visible failure to do the same for Puerto Ricans, Chicanos and Blacks, led to false and wasteful educational approaches to the problems of these minority groups.

GREER, COLEN "Attitudes Toward the Negro in New York City; 1890-1914" (unpublished Masters thesis, London University, 1968)

GREER, COLEN *Cobweb Attitudes: Essays on American Education and Culture* (New York, Teachers College Press, 1970)

GREER, COLEN "Immigrants, Negroes and the Public Schools" *The Urban Review*, 3 (January, 1969)

GREER, COLEN "Public Schools: The Myth of the Melting Pot" *Saturday Review*, (November 15, 1969) pp 84 ff

GUILFORD, J.P "Racial Preferences of a Thousand American University Students" Journal of Soical Psychology, 2 (1931) 179-204

Found that pattern of preference of various ethnic groups did not vary in diverse parts of the nation.

HAVIGHURST, ROBERT J. and MARTIN B. LOEB *Who Shall Be Educated: The Challenge of Unequal Opportunities* (New York, Haprer, 1944)

HEATH, G. LOUIS *Red, Brown and Black Demands for Better Education* (Philadelphia, Westminster, 1972)

HENDERSON, GEORGE (ed) *America's Other Children: Public Schools Outside Suburbia* (Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1971)

Collection of 50 acticles is built on the premise that there is nó place for substandard education anywhere in our school system. Ranges from the first person story of what is like to be poor to a sociological indictment of religious patterns which maintain the poverty cycle, from the hopes of a special education teacher straight out of college to a declaration of educational rights formulated for rural children.

HILLSON, MAURIE, FRANCESCO CORDASCO and FRANCES P. PURCELL Education and the Urban Community: Schools and the Crisis of the Cities (New York, American, 1969)

HUNT, J. McVICKER "The Psychological Basis for Using Pre-School Enrichment as an Antidote for Cultural Deprivation" Merrill-Palmer Quarterly, 10 (1964)

JENCKS, CHRISTOPHER and RIESMAN, DAVID The Academic Revolution (New York, Doubleday, 1968)

Begins with a general theory about the development of American society and colleges, then discusses various species of colleges and their relationships to the various special interest groups that founded them. The major thesis is that professionalization has become the dominant norm throughout all of higher education.

JENCKS, CHRISTOPHER et al Inequality: A Reassessment of the Effect of Family and Schooling in America (New York and London, Basic Books, 1972)

Access to school resources unequal - utilization even more unequal. Concerning distribution of cognitive skills measured by standardized tests, found that both genetic and environmental inequality played a majore role in producing cognitive inequality. Family background had much more influence that I.Q. genotype on an individual's educational attainment. Cognitive skill was also significant. Men's occupational statuses closely tied to educational attainment. But, both here and in men's incomes variations hard to explian. Job satisfaction less explicable than other things. Implications: school reform can't be expected to bring about significant social changes outside schools. Schools should be seen as end in itself - but should be purposeful. Equalization of income distribution an attainable goal - should concentrate on distribution of initial wages - most acceptable politically in long run. Question fo income inequality must become politicized and people's assumptions about mutual responsibility must be altered.

JENSEN, ARUTHUR R. "How Much Can We Boost I.Q. and Scholastic Achievement" Harvard Educational Review, 39 (Winter, 1969)

JOHN, VERA P. "The Intellectual Development of Slum Children: Some Preliminary Finds" American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 33 (1963)

KAESTLE, GARL F. The Evolution of an Urban School System: New York City: 1750-1850 (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1973)

KATZ, MICHAEL The Irony of Early School Reform: Educational Innovation in Mid-Nineteenth Century Massachusetts (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1968)

In mid-19th century Massachusetts the extension of popular education to the high school was a middle class reform imposed upon a reluctant community. The towns of Beverly and Laurence provide case studies and the 1853 attack of the American Institute of Instruction on Cyrus Pierce is analyzed to show how a growing educational bureaucracy denied the failure of urban school reform and sought to stifle a critic.

KINGDON, FRANLE "Discrimination in Medical Colleges" American Mercury, (October, 1945) 391-399

KLOPF, GORDON J. and ISRAEL A. LASTER (eds) Integrating the Urban School: Proceedings of the Conference of Integration in the New York City Public Schools (New York, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1963)

KRUG, EDWARD A. The Shaping of the American High School, V.1 1880-1920 V.2 1920-1940 (Madison, Wisconsin, University of Wisconsin Press, 1969, 1972)

KVARACEUS, WILLIAM C. et al Poverty Education and Race Relations: Studies and Proposals (Boston, Allyn and Bacon, 1967)

LAZERSON, MARVIN Origins of the Urban School (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1971)

LEVIN, H. M. (ed) Community Control of Schools (Washington, D.C., Brookings Institute, 1970)

To clarify the many educational, political, social and economic issues that have arisen from the recent demands by minority residents of large cities to obtain control of their neighborhood schools, Brookings sponsored a two day conference on the Community School. Papers on book largely favorable to community control, and discuss political, social and mechanical aspects.

LUTZ, FRANK W. (ed) Toward Improved Urban Education (Jones Pub: Co., 1970) Biblio 334-6

McCLUSKEY, NEIL (ed) Catholic Education in America: A Documentary History (New York, Teachers College Press, 1966)

MALLER, J.B. "The Economic and Social Correlatives of School Progress in New York City" Teachers College Record (May, 19330

MARCUS, LLOYD "The Treatment of Minorities in Secondary School Textbooks" (New York Anti-Defamation League, 1961).

Negroes, Jews and immigrants.

MILLER, HERBERT A. The School and the Immigrant (New York, Arno, 1970 1916)

What the Cleveland schools did toward the Americanization of its large immigrant population.

MOLEY, RAYMOND The Education Survey Six Years After (Cleveland, The Cleveland Foundation, 1923)

MOYER, JOAN E. Basis for World Understanding and Cooperation: Suggestions for Teaching the Young Child (Background Paper, 3) Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development (1970) biblio 24-7

ODUM, H.W. "Negro Children in the Public Schools of Philadelphia" The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 44 (September, 1913)

O'REILLY, ROBERT P. (ed) Racial and Social Class Isolation in the Schools: Implications for Educational Policy and Programs (New York, Praeger, 1971

Compilation and interpretation of what is known about school segregation especially with reference to New York State. Background is provided by a review of factors influencing school desegregation, such as legal landmarks. Demographic trends are then explored to provide a picture of the ethnic composition of the schools together with an up to date (1969) look at integration in the state. Research is reviewed relating social class and ethnic status to such variables as intelligence, school achievement, self-esteem and anxiety. There is a critique of nationwide and local studies and an examination of compensatory education. Concludes that we know little about facilitating the educational progress of minority groups and that most of the solutions currently available promise nothing more than slow process.

PALMER, A. EMERSON The New York Public School (New York, Macmillan, 1905)

A history of free education in New York authorized by the board of education and written by its secretary. The book celebrates the centenary of the founding of the New York free school system. Discusses the free school society and the public school society and their merger into the existing system.

PASSOW, HARRY A. (ed) Education in Depressed Areas (New York, Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1963)

PASSOW, HARRY Toward Creating a Model Urban School System: A Study of the Washington, D.C. Public Schools (New York, Teachers College, 1967)

REDFIELD, ROBERT "Race and Religion in Selective Admission" Journal of the American Assocation of Collegiate Registrars (july, 1947)

REILLY, DANIEL F. The School Controversy 1891-1893 (1943)

RIESSMAN, FRANK The Culturally Deprived Child (New York, Harper and Row, 1962)

Provides teachers, social workers, psychologists, and psychiatrists with a picture of the deprived individual, including his psychology and his culture that will enable them to work with this individual in a fruitful, nonpatronizing manner. Emphasizes positive aspect of their culture which hitherto had been largely ignored.

RICE, JOSEPH MAYER The Public School System of the United States (New York, The Century Company, 1893)

Muckraking expose. Discussed in Lawrence Cremin, The Transformation of the School.

ROBERTS JOAN L. Scene of the Battle: Group Behavior in Urban Classrooms (Doubleday, Garden City, New York, 1970) biblio 405-30

Study based on obervations of a small group of observers who studied classes in four junior high schools in a typical urban low income district. Basic premise: that the give and take between people in groups is central to learning anything in life.

ROGERS, DAVID 110 Livingston Street (New York, Random House, 1968)

The New York City public school system has failed. Examines city's

educational administration, its relations to other city institutions, civic groups, teachers and administrators; and the forces within it which have kept the schools from changing to meet the needs of the times - especially with regard to school integration.

ROPER, ELMO College — Factors Affecting the Admission of High School Seniors to (Washinton, American Council on Education, 1949)

ROPER ELMO "Higher Education" Fortune supplement (September, 1949) 1-16

ROSSI, P.H. and A.S. "Some Effects of Parochial School Education in America" Daedalus, 90 (no. 2 , Spring, 1961) 300-328

SCHRAG, PETER Report — Village School Downtown: Politics and Education - A Boston (Boston, Beacon Press, 1967)

The cultural, political and educational policies of an urban school system. Central thesis is that the schools operate by traditional ideas of order, character and patriotism, but they are irrelevant to cultural and technological realities of the world for which their students are presumably being prepared.

SCHRAG, PETER Voices in the Classrooms: Public Schools and Public Attitudes (Boston, Beacon Press, 1965)

Study of prototypes of various school systems: Topeka, Chicago, Newton, Appalachia, Jefferson County Colorado and California. Heroes are non-conformist teachers unafraid of syllabus and local extablishment watchdogs.

SCHREIBER, DANIEL and BERNARD A. KAPLAN (eds) Guidance and the School Dropout (Washinton, D.C., National Education Association, 1964)

SCHULTZ, STANLEY K. The Culture Factory: Boston Public Schools 1789-1860 (New York, Oxford, 1973)

SEXTON, PATRICIA C. The American School: A Sociological Analysis (Nes York, Viking, 1961)

SEXTON, PATRICIA Education and Income: Inequalities in our Public Schools (New York, Viking, 1961)

Examination of conditions in Detroit. Schools in low income heighborhoods are run down both physically and mentally. Their students have low I.Q. scores and low achievement scores; their teachers are more likely to be substitues than regulars, their PTA's are inactive, etc.

SIZER, THEORDORE "The Schools in the City" Harvard Today (Autumn, 1967)

SIZER, THEODORE Secondary Schools at the Turn of the Century (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1964)

Special emphasis on the Committee of Ten of the National Education Association and its impact on secondary education.

SMITH, TIMOTHY L. "Native Blacks and Foeign Whites: Varying Responses to Educational Opportunity in America: 1880-1950" paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Education REsearch Assocation, Spring, 1970, (mimeo)

STEMBER, CHARES H. Education and Attitude Change: The Effect of Schooling on Prejudice Against Minority Groups (New York, Institue of Human Relations Press, 1961)

STEPHENSEN, RICHARD M. "Mobility Orientation and Stratification of 1000 Ninth Graders" American Sociological Review, 22 (1957) 204-212

PERKINSON, HENRY J. The Imperfect Panacea: American Faith in Education 1865-1965 (New York, Random House, 1968)

How Americans have relied on education to solve their social problems when other institutional settings would have been more appropriate.

Poverty, Education and Race Relations; Studies and Proposals (by) William C. Kvaraceus and others with Contributions by Minna K. Barnett (and others) Published for the Lincoln Filene Center, Tufts University, Medford, Mass. (allyn, 1967) biblio 201-10 annot.

STORR, RICHARD J. The Role of Education in American History (New York, Fund for the Advancement of Education, 1957)

SVANSON, BERT Struggle for Equality: School Integration Controversy in New York City (New York, Hobbs, Dorman, 1966)

SWIFT, DAVID W. Ideology and Change in the Public Schools: Latent Functions of Progressive Education (Columbus, Merrill, 1971)

Why progressive education found acceptance in the public schools of the early 20th century.

THOMPSON, F.V. Schooling of the Immigrants (New York, Harper, 1920)

There has been a complete overturn of ideas respecting Americanization. The term itself is being replace by such terms as "citizenship" and "national unification." This implies a larger comprehension of the problem and a realization that the "drive" method must give way to a process of education"not to be undertaken impulsively, but systematically, persistently and determinently."

TOELKIN, BARRE "World View, the University Establishment, and Cultural Annihilation" Journal of Ethnic Studies, 2:4 (Winter, 1975) 1-19

Ethnic studies programs have largely sewed to encapsulate minorites. There has been little diffusion of material from minority culture studies into the general curriculum - to the detriment of both the minority and majority culture.

TORRAIE, E. PAUL "Identifying the Creatively Giften Child Among Disadvantaged Children" Gifted Children Quarterly, 8 (Winter, 1964)

TYACK, DAVID B. The One Best System (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1974)

U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20: No. 185 (July 11, 1969); No. 207 "Educational Atainment: Origin and Educational attainment, Novermber, 1969" (1970)

U.S. Immigration Commission, Reports of the Immigration Commission: The Children of Immigrants in Schools v. 1 (Washington, D.C. Government Printing Office, 1911)

United States Office of Education Selected Documents on the Disadvantaged: A Number and Author Index and a Subject Index (OE 37001 and OE 37002)

"A collection of 1740 documents on the special education needs of the disadvantaged in support of the Elemntary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

United States Urban Education Task Force, Urban Eduacation Task Force Report - Final Report to the Department of HEW; Wilson C. Riles, Chairman; Foward by Jeffrey C. Colehan (Praeger, 1970) biblio 361-69

VAN DENBURY, JOSEPH K. Causes of the Elimination of Students in Public Secondary Schools of New York City (New York, Teachers College, 1911)

English speaking parents, including natives, send much higher percentage of girls to high schools than boys. Jews and Italians send significantly more boys than girls. Natives attend high school in greater number than their proportion in the population; but over half of all ghigh school students are children of foeign born. Irish and Italians most severly underrepresented in ghigh schools. Jews were 7.0% of 1900 population; 12.4% of high school population in 1908. Ireland, Italy and Scotch (small #) have highest elimination rates. Natives and Jews have about the same rate. Natives graduate on time most often, followed by Jews. Graduates are most likely natives or Jews, shop-keepers or professional men's children, desirous of engineering or professional career (including teaching for girls) believe in personal value of a high school course and fixed purpose of completing the course, entrance at 13.

VICKERY, WILLIAM E. and STUART G. COLE Intercultural Education in American Schools (New York, Harper and Brothers, 1943)

Manual for teachers on intercultural and interracial tensions. Finds intergroup conflicts threaten the well-being of the nation as a whole and that these conflicts can be lessened if not eliminated by a carefully planned educational program.

WEINBERG, MEYER (ed) Learning Together: A Book on Integrated Education (Chicago, In tegrated Education Associates, 1964)

WILLIAMS, ROBIN M. JR. and MARGARET W. RYAN (eds) Schools in Transition (Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1954)

WOOCK, ROGER R. (ed) Education and the Urban Crisis (International Textbook, 1970)

WRIGHT Education of Negroes in New Jersey (New York, Teachers College Contributions to Education, 1941) #815

4. The Family and Ethnicity

BARRON, MILTON L. People Who Intermarry (Syracuse, New York, Syracuse University Press, 1948)

Causal factors and patterns of intermarriage in Derby, Connecticut. Operation of ethnic and religious differences in marriage selection.

BARRON, MILTON I. "Research on Intermarriage: A Survey of Accomplishments and Prospects" American Journal of Sociology, 57 (1951) 249-255

Sociological research on intermarriage has been concerned with 1) the causal factors, 2) the patterns of incidence and selection and 3) the consequences among the marriage partners and their children. Many gaps remain for investigation in each area. An inconsistency found among Americans is their conservative attitude towards intermarriage, and their activities in creating social and cultural conditions favoring intermarriage. One type of study is on social and psychological forces which induce intermarriage, another on patterns of incidence and selection, a third on the consequences of the practice in family life. Bibliography small.

BOSSARD, JAMES H.S. "Nationality and Nativity as Factors in Marriage" American Sociological Review, (December, 1939)

BRODY, EUGENE B. Minority Group Adolescents in the United States (Baltimore, Williams and Williams, 1968)

BUGELSKI, B.R. "Assimilation through Intermarriage" Social Forces, 40 (December, 1961) 148-53

Results of a study of Polish-Italian intermarriage in Buffalo, New York between 1930-1960 indicate that if present trends continue, in-group marriages will virutally disappear by about 1975. In 1930, 83% of those with Italian names married within their own ethnic group; by 1960, this had declined to 44%. For the Polish, these percentages were 88 and 49 per cent.

BURMA, JOHN H. "Interethnic Marriage in Los Angeles, 1948-1959" Social Forces, 42 (1963) 156-165

The study indicates that in Los Angeles intermarriages are increasing significantly; the largest number of marriages include whites and Negroes, but proportionately the smaller groups intermarry tremendously more than the larger groups; some evidence of intermarriage by cultural homogamy exists; intermarried couples are in the average somewhat older than persons inter-

marrying, except if they themselves are the products of intermarriage; and except for whites, in most cases there was a greater likelihood that one party had been divorced previously than in comparable intramarriages.

CHANCELLOR, LOREN and THOMAS MONAHAN "Religious Preference and Interrelious Mixtures in Marriages and Divorces in Iowa" American Journal of Sociology, 60 (1955) 233-239

Interreligious marriages are far more numerous than is generally recognized. Catholics in Iowa are more numerous than church figures show and account for a sizeable number of the divorces, although only half as likely to divorce as Protestants. Mixed Catholic marriages show a greater proportion of dissolution than marriages in which both parties are Catholic. The role of religious affiliation may not be any more important than other elements in marital selection. Mixed Protestant marriages do not divorce more than all Protestant marriages.

DRACHSLER, JULIUS Democracy and Assimilation (New York, The Macmillan Co., 1920)

Study of intermarriage in New York City, among immigrant groups. Believes in cultural as well as biological assimilation - hopes study of comparative literature, politics and history will help carry this out.

The most striking fact according to author revealed by study is the great contrast between foreign-born and thier children with regard to proportion of intermarriage. As the immigrant becomes familiar and adjusted to new environment, his children surpass him in adaptation leaving him spiritually isolated. The cause of greater intermarriage found to be the disintegration of group loyalty. Atthe time of World War I, immigrants from Central, Southern and Eastern Europe strongly expressed their hatred of royal tyrants, and made propoganda claims in their foreign language newspapers which served to keep them in turmoil. This created pressure on government leadint to entry in war. The most serious error in attempts to assimilate foreign-born was ignorance of his cultural background and of the part this must play in incorporation. This can be achieved through edcation system. Extensive bibliography.

GLEASON, PHILIP The Conservative Reformers: German-American Catholics and the Social Order (notre Dame, University of Notre Dame Press, 1968)

The book is a case study of a Catholic immigrant group. Within the American church, as in society at large and in the German linguistic group as a whole, the German Catholics were "differnt." As a result of alienation, a German-Catholic society, the Central-Verein was formed; a society deeply involved in social questions. The study focuses on the internal and external crises involving the organization. The German-Catholics had the problem of being part of two minority groups. The Catholics who were not German were intolerant of German separatism, and tension arose over organizational rivalry

and divergent approaches to the social question. Strictly ethnic factors were involved in the issues. Extensive biographical notes.

HEER, DAVID M. "The Mariatal Status of Second-Generaltion Americans" American Sociological Review (April, 1961) 233-239

This study analyzes 1950 census data concerning the marital status by age and sex of second-genration Americans according to 13 countries of parental origin. In each of the six age-sex classes the proportion of second-gereration Americans who had never married was hgher than that of the total while population of comparable age and sex. Considerable varation among the ethnic groups was found; Americans of Irish descent were most likely to marry late or never marry; Mexican descent least likely. In each age-sex class there is a moderate correlation between the percentage never married in the American second-generation subgroup and that of nationals in the countrly of origin. Considerable support is given to an hypothesis that the percentage never married among young adults in each ethnic group is a function both of the aspiration for high socio-economic status in that group and of its attitude towards bith control.

HEISS, JEROLD S. "Premarital Characteristics of the Religiously Intermarried in an Urban Area" American Sociological Review (February, 1960) 47-55

A sample of parents who married outside their faith is compared with a sample of intramarried respondants on a series of premarital variables. In general, the intermarried are found to report a less early tie to religion, greater dissatisfaction with early relationships with parents, greater strife in family orientation, lesser early family integration, and greater emancipation from parents at time of marriage. Each of these differences are interpreted as representing a way in which barriers to intermarriage are removed. Differences were also found in such variables as religion, socio-economic status and ethnicity. These differences are at least partially explicable in terms of group differences on the first set of variable. Catholics followed these patterns the most, then Protestants, then Jews.

HOLLINGSHEAD, AUGUST "Cultural Factors in the Selection of Marriage Mates" American Sociological Review, 15 (1950) 619-27

The study demonstrates that American culture places very strong restrictions on whom an individual may or may not marry. The racial mores were found to be the most explicit on this part. Religion divided the white race into three smaller sections. The ethnic origin of a person's family placed further restrictions on potential marraige partners. The influence of ethnicity within religious groups as a factor on marriage mates was stronger in the previous generation. Although ethniclines are crossed within Catholic and Protestant faith more frequently in present generation than past, this is not true for Jews. Marriage which crosses religious lines generally involve the mixing of ethnic stock.

KENNEDY, RUBY J.R., "Premarital Residential Propinguity and Ethnic Endogamy" American Journal of Sociology, 48 (1942-43) 580-84

In New Haven the increasing rate of marriage between persons living within 20 bolocks of one another (64.43% in 1931; 76.31% in 1940) is closely related to ethnic endogamy. While the pattern of intermarriage on a neighborhood basis prevails within every racial and nationality group, it is particularly pronounced among blacks, Jews and Italians. Very little intermarriage (5.7%) occurs between persons residing in areas markedly diffenent in social, economic and cultural traits. The fact that more than half of these were ethnic in-marriages suggests a change in the character of the areas rather than any increasing tendency toward nationality exogamy. Small bibliography.

KENNEDY, RUBY J.R. "Single or Triple Melting Pot - Intermarriage Trends in New Haven 1870-1940" American Journal of Sociology (January, 1944) 331-339

In New Haven a "triple melting-pot" type of assimilation is ocurring through intermarriage, with Catholicism, Protestantism and Judaism serving as the three fundamental bolwarks. Catholics mostly marry other Catholics, Jews Jews, and Proestants prefer non-Catholic Gentiles. The different nationalities are merging, but within three religious compartments rather than indiscriminately. At triple religious cleavage rather than a multilinear nationality cleavage seems likely to characterize American society. Small bibliography.

KRIESBERG, LOUIS Mothers in Poverty: A Study of Fatherless Families (Chicago, Aldine, 1970)

The book is an attempted explanation of the way of life of poor people and the possible role their way of life plays in the intergenerational transmission of poverty. Content: selection of housing, work welfare and other income sources, intergenerational patterns of povertly and broken families, rearing children for independence and achievement. Living conditions were found not to influence the mother's self-conception, although choice of cource fo income (i.e. welfare vs. working) did. There is no relationship between the marital status of the mother's parents, and the mother's povertly. The author finds that attitudes are less subject to contemporary conditions than behavior patterns, and if there is a tendency for attitudes and behavior to be congruent, changes in attitude would follow rather than lead changes in behavior. The study found that public housing projects can vary in ways which inhibit or facilitate remaining in poverty. Welfare regulation should be devised to permit maternal employment without reduction of income. Guaranteed minimum income would change plight of mothers.

McLAUGHLIN, VIRGINIA YONS "Patterns of Work and Family Organization: Buffa lo's Italians" Journal of Interdisciplinary History, II (Autumn, 1971) 299-314

Commonly assumed that because the industrial city offers opportunities to women, they become less reliant upon husbands and fathers - especially if latter are unemployed, which in turn ecourages decline of "traditional" family relationships in which chief power and control reside with the male. Examines occupational patterns and family organization among South Italians in Buffalo from about 1900 to 1930. Questions idea that the family should be viewed simply as a dependent variable by demonstrating that female assumption of new economic functions did not necessarily alter family power arrangements or disrupt the "traditional " family. This group favored conservative female employment patterns - which kept women working at home or under relatives' supervision despite possibilities of better pay and opportunity elsewhere - indication that patriarchal control continued. In Italiain family, authority did not depend entirely upon fulfillment of economic obligations to begin with - and despite irregular male employment and temporary absense of father from household proportion of husbandless or female headed families was low. Italian weomen favored homework - which minimized strain upon the traditional family system since basic unit for such work was the family. Work as farm laborers also permitted family to remain together. Single and unmarried sons and daughters - not wives and mothers- most likely to supplement male head's earnings.

PASATAY, GEORGE "Ethnicity, Social Class and Adolescent Independence from Parental Control" American Sociological Review, 22 (1957) 415-23

A questionnaire was used to obtain information from a sample of adolescent boys in the New Haven Schools. The Southern Italian and Eastern European Jewish ethnic groups were selected for study. The study was to compare adolescent indipendence between two ethnic groups where children were traditionally subordinated to their parents. Four dimensions of the variable independence from parental control were found. When social classes was controlled, no differences between the scores of Italian, Jewish adolescents on any of the dimensions were observed. When social classes were compared, significant differences were observed for three of the four dimensions.

PLECK, ELIZABETH H. "The Two Parent Household: Black Family Structure in Late Nineteenth Century Boston" Journal of Social History, 6 (Fall, 19720 1-31

Most typical black household in late 19th century Boston included husband, wife or busband wife and children. All strata commonly accepted boarders. Migration to Boston from South included individuals or couples - rarely whole families - looking for better life. Was also high out-migration. Little upward mobility for blacks - mostly in menial and temporary jobs. Irish in general held larger percentages of white collar and skilled jobs and smaller percentages of unskilled and service jobs than did blacks. No differences in occupational situation between blacks heading households and those not heading households. Until 1905, death rate higher than birthrate - due to poor

diet, infant mortality and deaths of mothers in childbirth, disease. Sex ration, small number of one-parent households, infrequency of desertion and adaptation of household to include large numbers of migrants suggest that black family structure maintained its organization despite the many depressing aspects of life in Boston.

RAINVATER, LEE, RICHARD P. COLEMAN AND GERALD HANDEL Workingman's Wife (New York, Oceana Publications, 1959)

The book covers the psychosocial world of the workingman's wife, including motherhood, the man in her life, her morality. It also covers consumer behavior in terms of dollar decisions and blue collar aesthetics. In viewing this book one must remember it was written in the late 50's and has a paternalistic absurd attitude toward women. The lower class woman is constantly compared to the middle class woman and comes out looking dumb, frustrated, naive, and reading "True Story" and "True Romance." There is no differenciation of "working class wives" by ethnic oreintation. Two page bibliography.

SENNETT, RICHARD Families Against the City: Middle Class Homes of Industrial Chicago 1872-1890 (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1970)

A study to further understanding of the structures within which the middle class moves, by exploring the conditions of one group of middle class people during the decades of Urban Growth follwoing the Civil War. Part I covers the meaning of family and work in Union Park, Par II relates the occupational and geographical mobility of all Union Park families to specific characteristics of their family life. Part III reveals how warm family life in the middle class destroys fther-son relationships as well as the ability othe the family to function in an urban environment. Although the foreign-born persons were integrated, they were more unstable in establishing class positions surprisingly. The foreign born didn't resort to ghettoes, their residential patterns paralleled the natives although they experienced difficulties in the working world. Foreign-born were higher percentage of blue collar workers, although they were dominated by native blue collar workers. The author attributes this to the psychological disorientation of culture shock. Ten page thourough bibliography.

SIMPSON, GEORGE People in Families (New York, Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1960)

The book seeks to interrelate essentials of the vast body of research in the sociology of the family with psychoanalytical principles of interpretation of marriage and family life. Content: orientation, mating, marriage, children, control of family size, dissolution and resolution, childlessness and old age, deviant behavior, counseling and help.The divorce rate was shown to be highest among native whites, then native whites of foreign or mixed parents, then foreign born whites. This is attributed to general distrust of

courts and language difficulties. Northern blacks have a high divorce rate, Southern blacks low. Ethnicity involves individuals in emotional conditioning toward certain physical characteristics of the original love-object. These characteristics become closely associated with love ideals.

THOMAS, JOHN L. "The Factor of Religion in the Selection of Marriage Mates" American Sociological Review, 16 (1951) 487-491

The paper investigates the rate of intermarriage between Catholics and non-Catholics. The mixed marriage ration of all Catholics over two decades averaged 30%. There are variations in different sections of the country which appear to be caused by three variables: 1) the relative percentage of Catholics in the total population, 2) the socio-economic class of the Catholic population and 3) the presence of cohesive ethnic subgroups in the community. The percentage of Catholics in the diocese of Amarillo, Texas is 4.6 - the intermarriage rate is 26.9 The diocese of St. Augustine, Florida also has 4.6% Catholics, but an intermarriage rate of 47.2%. This is explained by the fact that Amarillo has a large sub-group of Spanish and Mexican Catholics, so intermarriage is not as frequent.

VECOLI, RUDOLPH J. "Prelates and Peasants: Italian Immigrants and the Catholic Church" Journal of Social History, 2 (Spring, 1969) 217-68

Rather than serving as a primary agency for integrating the immigrants into American society, it is evident that the American church, in part because of its definite ethnic character, had a limited capacity to absorb the Italians who came from very different cultural bacgrounds. There is no convincing evidence that the church served as an effective means of social control with regard to the Italians. Since anticlericalism was a basic tenet of Italian socialism, the strong influence exerted by the American church in secular matters served to exacerbate rather than allay this radical tendency among the immigrants. The "Italian Problem" was many things to many people but to the Italian immigrants it may have been that the church in the United STates was more American and Irish than Catholic.

WIRTH, LOUIS "Catholic Conflict in the Immigrant Family" (unpublished masters essay, University of Chicago, 1926)

ETHNICITY IN AMERICA

5. Ethnicity and Religion

ABELL, AARON I. (ed) American Catholic Thought on Social Questions (New York, Bobbs Merrill Co., 1968)

Demonstrates diversity of reactions among American Catholics over the past century to problems common to industrial and urban society - from "Americanization" to"new pluralism."

ABELL, AARON I. American Catholicism and Social Action: A Search for Social Justice (Garden City, Hanover House, a division of Doubleday and Co., 1968)

Generalized account of Catholic social action over 75 years. Main interest: relation of Church to organized labor. Touches on minority problem, urban welfare, temperance.

ABRAMS, RAY H. Preachers Present Arms: A Study of Wartime Attitudes and Activities of the Churches and the Clergy in the United States: 1914-1918 (Philadelphia, 1933)

Hysteria of a significant group of opinion makers in World War I. The church's participation in the world war and how that struggle was turned into a holy war and given the sanction of religion.

ABRAMSON, HAROLD J. "The Ethnic Factor in American Catholicism An Analysis of Inter-Ethnic Marriage and Religious Involvement" (unpublished dissertation, University of Chicago, 1969)

BARBER, BERNARD "Acculturation and Messianic Movements" Sociological Review, 6 (1941) 663-669

The study tests the hypothesis that primitive messianic movements, such as the Norht American Ghost Dance, and the Peyote Cult of the Plains Indians, can be correlated with the occurance of widespread deprivation and that it is only one of several alternative responses. The hypothesis was found correct although there is not a one to one relationship.

BRAUER, JEROME et al Reinterpretation in American Church History (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1968)

Consists of seven articles on Christianity: Negro Christianity and American Church historigraphy, how American is relgion in American, reinterpretation in American Church history. 1) Voluntary Chritian Societies like

YMCA, most vigorous arm of Church in 19th century, imported from England. 2) White Christians have consistently in past discriminated against blacks. Through their discrimination, blacks formed own Church, although many funded by whites. Protestantism can be seen as divided racially rather than by denomination. Many believe that as a result of discrimination, black Christianity has evolved into a totally separate religion. Protestant schools for ministry - formerly closed to blacks are now opened. New religious dialogue is freeing Church from prejudices.

BROWNE, HENRY J. "The 'Italian Problem' in the Catholic Church of the United States, 1880-1900" United States Catholic Historical Records and Studies, 35 (1946) 46-72

CESTELLO, BOSCO D. "Catholics in American Commerce and Industry 1925-1945" The American Catholic Sociological Review, 17 (October, 1956)

COVELLO, LEONARD "Cultrual Assimilation and the Church" Religious Education Magazine, 39 (July-August, 1944)

CROSBY, Rev. DONALD F, SJ. "The Angry Catholics: American Catholics and Joe McCarthy" (unpublished dissertation, Brandeis, 1973)

Catholics were divided over McCarthy - the same as other groups in the country.

CROSS, ROBERT (ed) The Church and the City

Content: contrast between country churches and city church life in New York City. Ghetto congregations of the immigrants. The instiutional church. There are four responses churches made to rapid urbanization. 1) transfromations - the changes that took place in long-established churches when they had to redefine their mode of preaching to match their changing congregation, 2) transplantation - the unsuccessful attempts to create the warmth of churches in the city as remembered from the country, 3) adaptations - the attempt of churches to cope with specific challenges of the city (i.e. Chrisitian scientists exemplified city dwellers anxiety about health), 4) reintegrations - churches whihc sought to restore old identification with community. After sizeable communities of ethnic groups came to America, they joined together to form their own churches, thus maintaining a link with the past which served their own needs, and freeing "native" churches from the obligation of accomodating the unwanted newcomers. Toward the end of the 19th century it became popular to state that Catholicism or Judaism would not prosper unless ethnic churches renounced their self-segregation, and became "Americanized." The ethnic churches vigorously opposed this. The book contains a section written in 1889 on this issue. The chapters in the book are articles from 19th century.

CROSS, ROBERT D. The Emergence of Liberal Catholicism in America (Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1958)

Major sources are the "liberal" programs and policies of Gibbons, Ireland, Keane and Hecker; the conservative oppostion and the arbitration of Pope Leo XIII. There is no attempt at philosophical or theological analysis; there is no summary definition or description of liberalism. Major issues are: the Vatican Council, infallibility, ultramontanism, interfaith cooperation, convert-making, the secular state, temporal power, American democracy, social change, labor unions, temperance, public schools, intellectual life, seminary education, the Catholic university, activism.

ELLIS, J. TRACEY American Catholicism (New York, Knopf, 1956)

A chronological sketch of the development of the Catholic Church in the United STates from colonial times to the present. The book deals with how American has American Catholicism become, in what ways has American life been shaped by Catholicism. The book is a view from inside the church, the author a Monsigneur. Until the mid 19th century, although certain legal prejudices against Catholics, they were accepted as workers, needed by the colony. In 1830's vicious anti-Catholic sentiment arose. This pulled community together in defense, made their own newspapers, own schools (although this had been forbidden in 18th century). The main thrust for Catholic tolerance and power came from the church per se, the bishops. Maryland and Pennsylvania had highest Catholic population, so they got rid of legal barriers first. 1806 a Catholic legislator elected in New York led to repeal of necessity to take oath versus Pope. Catholics after Civil War supposedly worked with blacks to educate them, but were deterred by local opinion. Anti-abolitionism and Catholism grew together. The author believes that Catholics have never unified in a political organization to protect their rights or promote their interests. Although Catholics achieve power in a municipal election, they are rarely elected to national government. Catholics' political ideas and activities spring from religious conviction.

FICHTER, JOSEPH H. "The Marginal Catholic: An Institutional Approach" Social Forces, 32 (1953) 167-173

This paper is concerned with those Catholics who are conforming to a bare, arbitrary minimum of the patterns expected in the religious institution. This analysis is based in the assumption that major institutions are universal in the American culture in the sense that every individual is somehow affected by them. Another assumption of the article is that the several major institutions in our culture are, at various points of comparism, inconsistent with eachother. The hierarchical structure of Catholicism shows the hand of Christ ruling through a formally stratified religious monarchy. To the marginal Catholic this seems to be an arbirary and authoritarian arrangement which conflicts with the Ameircan ideal of equal representation for all.

ETHNICITY IN AMERICA

GLEASON, P. "Immigration and American Catholic Intellectual Life" Review of Politics, 2 no. 26, 147-73

Factors inhibiting development of Catholic intellectual life. The Catholic church was not easily assimilated into American culture because it seemed peculiarly foreign, un-American and incapable of making a successful adaptation precisely because it was Catholic. In developing, the Church emerged as a critic of American values. Catholic schools developed to "teach" defense against external aggression (prejudice and proselytizing) and the material strengthening of the Catholic garrison (socio-economic improvement). Catholic immigrants were for the most part peasants and illiterate. This is one reason for the slowness of their intellectual growth. A second factor is that work for the good of the group is encouraged while moving toward the betterment of the individual is scorned. They came as unskilled laborers and consequently only got the lowest jobs. In future generations they join the government officials in an attempt to better themselves in terms of status but not intellect. As immigrants, the Catholics were conservative in that they were unwilling to drop alltheir old customs. They were unlikely to allow their habits to be subject to intellectual criticism. However, with more complete assimilation, Catholics are developing intellectually. Another factor that accounts for the slow growth of the Catholic intellect is that Catholic immigrants were of a variety of ethnic groups. Their ethnic affiliations, being much stronger than religious affiliations pulled them in directions other than intellectual development of the group. In the schools that were set up ethnic affiliations was passed on more than intellectual exercises were carried on. Conclusion: ethnic ties amongst Catholic immigrants inhibited intellectual development.

GREEN, JAMES J. "American Catholics and the Land League 1879-1882" Catholic Historical Review, XXXV (1949) 19-42

KANE, JOHN J. "The Social Structure of American Catholics" The American Catholic Sociological Review, 16 (March, 1955)

KELLY, Sister MARY G. Catholic Immigrant Colonization Projects in the United STates 1815-1860 (1939)

The book covers in detail the effect of Catholic immigration in the Colonies. It gives an account of the origin and development of guided settlements made by Catholic groups of various nationalities and indicates the relationship between the westward shift of population and American nativism. The main point of the book is that Catholic immigrants called over to United States by the founders of the colonies might have been dispersed and lost their religious and national identities but instead they united to combine faithfulness to their religion with loyalty to the United States. This made the Catholic colonization projects important assets in the westward movement.

LENKH, RICHARD MICHAEL "Catholicism and the European Immigrant 1900-1924: A Chapter in American Catholic Social Thought" (unpublished dissertation, Teacher College, 1973)

Controversy between liberal "Americanizers" and conservatives of late 19th century fades in early 20th. Concern reborn in World War I with establishment of National Catholic War Council.

LENSKI, GERHARD The Religious Factor: A Sociologist's Inquiry (Garden City: Anchor, 1963)

A sociological study of religion's imparct on politics, economics and family life. The study was carried out in Detroit, as a means of discovering the impact of religion on secular institutions. In Detroit there are four socio-religious groups: white protestants, white Catholics, black protestants, Jews. The heavy concentration of Irish in the Catholic clergy reflects the church system which promotes clergymen on the basis of seniority. Some of the ethnic groups in Detroit are recent immigrants, and as such have been unable to make headway into powerful church positions. The white protestant clergy are hgihly representative of the various ethnic strains in the protestant community. The clergy in the black protestant community were not representative of their people in that none came from urban backgrounds, and economically, they appeared to be a favored group. The author found a trend to increased associational vigor of church groups. The weakening of the structure of American society has served to reduce in size groups opposing church, and enlarge groups involved in church. Only black protestants found weakening, but because the other churches will not accept them, they will have to maintain solida rity.

LORD, RUSSEL H. et al History of the Archdiocese of Boston in the Various Stages of Its Development 1604 to 1943 (New York, 1944).

Best general account of anti-Catholicism as a cultural force in the late nineteenth century - volume 3.

MAY, HENRY F. Protestant Churches and Industrial America (New York, Harper and Row, 1967)

The book traces protestant churches from 1828-1861, covering conservative mold, summit of complacency, sources for change, and social Christianity. It is a study of the first stage of adjustment for the protestant church as focus in America moved from the agrarian to the industrial. During this period the protestant Church maintained its historic position of intellectual and moral leadership. Through the Civil War, the church became increasingly politicized, supporting Lincoln, and confident of victory because of their attitude of superiority along with thei bellef that American will survive because it is a Chrisitian republic. Labor conflicts, urbanization,

heights of wealth and depth of peverty in the city shattered protestant complacency. The church tried to find ways of solving the problems which would be strictly capitalistic. For this to be accomplished, the church had to become the controlling conscience of the social organism. The ensuing social Christianity is further politicized into radicaland conservative.

NIEBUCHR, H. RICHARD The Social Sources of Denominationalism (1929)

Discusses the reorganization which transplantation to the New World forced upon immigrant churches. The church which entered New World to bring about peace and brotherhood has accepted divisions of society it hoped to transform.From position of leadership to integrate humanity, it has fallen to position of a follower in a social process guided by economic and political factors. He sees church divided into gourgeoisie, immigrants and blacks. The church of middle class by definition, accept representative government which insure liberty and individual responsibility, but raise barriers against "lower class" it occurred as product of experiences of rising economic group. Religion has been forced to go into schisms in accordance to provincial organization of East, West, North, South which underlies United States economic and political history. Cultural, geographical differences have become theological differences. The individual Christian must, when confronted with national crisis, determine limits of his loyalty - he must do this constantly in adjusting to his cultural society. Christianity, which surrenders its leadership totally to social forces is impotent, no longer universal. The church must return to the Gospels, it needs a theological reorganization to regain power.

O'DEA, THOMAS American Catholic Dilemma (New York, Sheed and Warel, 1958)

The book deals with the state of intellectual endeavor among American Catholics. The author's concern is the relationship between Catholic unfluence, and social production - either arts, sciences, etc. Why Catholic education is failing to develop Catholic intellectualism. What are the factors which inhibit the development of an intellectual life among American Catholics from a sociological pers pective. He found that intellectual activity from a western viewpoint is in conflict with man's need for metaphysical security. The tendencies to seaprate religion from intellectual life have been compounded by tendencies deriving from social and ethnic backgrounds of the Catholic population, and the experience of immigration and assimilation within the context of a rpidly advancing urbanization. The segregation of the Catholic from American life and institutions has detered a creative encounter betweeen the Ca tholics and non-Catholics.

RAAB, EARL (ed) Religious Conflict in America (Garden City, Doubleday, 1964)

Studies of the problems beyond bigotry. Content: various aspects of

religions confrontation with other religions, Americans, secular humanity, government. 1) religion and politics in American history: three variables pertaining to political affiliation: 1) different social characteristics, 2) different historical experience, 3) different religious values. Various relgions have linked up with political parties (i.e. Catholics with Democratics) due to their attitude toward religious toleration and the current attitude of other parties. Concurrently the parties attitude toward the religion is closely linked with the number of believers etc. There have been several shifts in alignment during United STates history as political issues such as prohibition effected different religious sects. Working class memebers of high-status churches tend to be Republicans, low status churches -Democrats. Religious doctrines predispose adherents to favor one secualr pattern over another. Supreme Court: the book covers in detail the confrontation between church and state, especially in terms of educcation - i.e. government may not finance religious groups, and yet it need not be hostile to the group for parochial school's attempt to widen its scope. The book covers the issue of the church versus state in terms of prayer in schoo.

RAY, Sister MARY AUGUSTA American Opinion of Roman Catholicism in the Eighteenth Century (New York, Octagon Books, 1936)

The attitude of the author is pro-Roman Catholic - the way in which Roman Catholics moved from being outsiders in a prejudiced Protestant enviornment, to a Catholic president. She believes that 19th century, despite anti-Catholic fanaticism moved toward the goal of tolerance. Today, Americans will not involve themselves in social, economic or political problems involving religion unless his own interests are concerned. As early as 1719 the first Catholic Committee was formed to discuss with the government removal of intolerant laws. They were impotent. Throughout British America, Catholics were disenfranchised and excluded from positions of trust. In the various colonies were Catholic organizations which surreptitiously spread Catholicism and were considered a social and economic threat to the Protestant status quo. The educational system of colonial America further reinforced anti-Catholic prejudices. Literature did so as well. In instigating a war psychology to further colonization, the British spoke against Indians and Catholics as enemies of the state. The American Catholics were factionalized, some wanting bishops to be sent to the states to pull together their people, others unwilling to yield their pwer to the establishment. Prior to the Revolution, King George preached tolerance to gain Catholic allies, but most Catholic organizations sided against the king. Despite the fact that France and Spain were Catholic, the colonists neede their aid and the success versus the British helped the American Catholics. The book does not deal much with the pressures put on institutions by the Catholics per se, but rather the external political events which led to tolerance. She does suggest that enough liberal men and Catholic pressures forced the giving of freedom to Catholics.

SHAUGHNESSY, GERALD Has the Immigrant Kept the Faith? (1925)

Catholics and immigration.

STAUFFER, ALVIN PARKER, Jr. "Anti-Catholicism in American Politics 1865-1900" (unpublished doctoral dissertation, Harvard University, 1933)

STEDMAN, MURRAY Religion and Politics in America (New York, Harcourt, Brace & World, 1964)

The book covers the actual and theoretical relationship between religion and politics. The author believes that churches are playing an important part in the development of democratic theory and practice in America. Content: the pattern of religion and politics, limi tations on the political activity of religion, religious diversity and political power, accomodation and conflict in church-state relations, the churches as interest groups, religious influences on elections, religion, politics and the public interest. Assuming that leadership and the willingness of the body of church members to be led, the book cites numerous examples of episodes in United States history where religion and politics have connected. Various religions are considered in terms of their internaml moral beliefs and religious and economical nedds. These in turn are discussed as the motivations for religious influence on political decisions. The author views religion primarily as a social organization working to control people and following similar principles as other interest groups.

YINGER, J. MILTON Sociology Looks at Religion (New York, The Macmillan Co., 1963)

Content: 1) the sociological interpretations of religious movements 2) the sources and research tasks of the sociology of religion. The author assumes that the ethnic lines whihc formerly coincided with and reinforced religious divisions may be fading, but religious lines of distinction remain clear. The idealogy of the nation and social and geographical mobility discourages many aspects of ethnic-group survival but they permit religious differentation. The interfaith solidarity of various church institutions has served to perpetuated class and ethnic immobility in that it acts as a cover to the reality of class segregation. Religious sects serve to permit ethnic groups living as minorities to make a viable adjustment of their culture and a manageable situation for them as individuals, while allowing them to maintain identity as an ethnic.

WILLIAMSON, JEFFREY "Urbanization in the American Northeast, 1820-1870" in Robert Fogel and Stanley Engerman The Reinterpretation of American Economic History (New YOrk, 1971)

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A report on some aspects of an ongoing research project which has been statistically analyzing the relationship between economic growth and urbanization in the 19th century United States, focussing upon Northeast urbanization. The united STates should trace out an extended period of acceleration but the rate of urbanization at its peak should be less than that of any region at its respective peak. Rates of urban development are predicted to be more dramatic in the Northeast. Conclusion: the increase in urban manufacturing employment can be written as the sum of a) increased urban population, b) increased ratio of manufacturing employment to labor force, c) some combination of the two effects. Largest increase of importance of manufacturing employment relative to total nonagricultural employment is in the 1840's. This report is basically a research, using censuses, into the whys of urbanizations and using various equations and rates to prove the basic concepts.

BALTZELL, E. DIGBY The Protestant Establishment (New York, Random House, 1964)

"A crisis in moral authority has developed in modern America largely because of the White Anglo Saxon Protestant establishment's unwillingness or inability to share and improve its upper class traditions by continuously absorbing talented and distinguished members of minority groups into its privileged ranks. This book will be primarily concerned with the problem of exclusion and prejudice within the white community. I have focused on the problem of anti-Semitism largely because the present position of Jews in this country best illustrates the nature of the conflict between the social forces of caste and aristocracy, which is my central theme." Baltzell believes that aristocracy and aristocratic control are essential to prevent democracy from degenerating into mob rule. But the current WASP elite has degenerated and is concerned with protecting privileges. Absorption from minority groups is suggested answer.

6. The Police and Ethnicity

BAYLEY, D.H. and H. MENDELSHOHN Minorities and the Police
(Glencoe, Free Press, 1969)

Results of four surveys of the Denver, Colorado police force and the Denver community are analyzed. Chapters are devoted to the cross-sectioning of Denver police in terms of background, education and attitude; to image - internal and external; to actual relations with the public; to the world of the policeman; to minority interaction with police and to the problem of protest and public order. Challenge many stereotypes and illusions about the police - that they are authoritarian, ill-educated, anti-minority, clannish, etc. Conclude that police are knowledgeable in police-community relations and that their insights are valuable.

LANE, ROGER Policing the City: Boston 1822-1885
(Cambridge, Mass. Harvard University Press, 1967)

RICHARDSON, JAMES F. The New York Police (New York, Oxford Press, 1970)

How the police grew and changed to meet the changing needs of the metropolis and how those who governed the city and state influenced police administration and activities. Relation of immigrant groups to the police, standard of police work and changing composition of the police force over the years.

ROSS, HAROLD "Crime and the Native-Born Sons of European Immigrants"
Journal of Criminal Law and Criminology (July-August, 1937)

WILSON, JAMES Q. "Generational and Ethnic Differences Among Career Police Officers" American Journal of Sociology, 69 (March, 1964) 522-28

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Part IV: The Immigrant

ABBOTT, EDITH Historical Aspects of the Immigration Problem (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1926)

Collection of documents and records which touch upon historical, legal and social aspects of problem of immigration up to 1882. Intended as text for students of social work.

ABBOTT, EDITH Immigration: Select Documents and Case Records (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1924)

Collection of published documents and hitherto unpublished case records.

ABBOTT, GRACE The Immigrant and the Community (New York, The Century Company, 1917)

How immigrant and community have suffered from laissez-faire immigration policy. Author was resident of Hull House.

ADAMIC, LOUIS Two-Way Passage (New York, Harper and Brothers, 1941)

Accounts of racial antagonism in America, the reactions of various nationalities towards the second World War, Nazi propaganda in the United States, and the author's opinions on the state of Europe. Proposes shipping back to Europe thousands of Americans of European stock to establish a United States of Europe. Believes all Americans, including old stock, identify with country of origin.

ADAMIC, LOUIS A Nation of Nations (New York, Harper, 1944)

Informal rewriting of American history stressing the part played by races and nationalities other than Anglo-Saxon. Thesis is that, consciously and unconsciously, historians, essayists, novelists and editors have looked upon the American way of life as White-Protestant-Anglo-Saxon in origin whereas it is actually founded on a wide diversity of cultures and belief.

ANDER, O.F. In the Trek of the Immigrant (Rock Island, Illinois, August and College Library, 1964)

Sisteen essays presented to Carl Witlee. Notable "British Backtrailers: Working Class Immigrants Return" by W.S. Shepperson. Essays discuss "trek", attempt to find a place in American society and influence on American history and culture.

AGUEROS, JACK et al. The Immigrant Experience (New York, 1971)

In this book writers closely descended from immigrants tell the tale of those before them who came to America and of their own transition into American life. They tell the story of human heart in conflict over America. Ther writers are of various ethnic backgrounds and their stories are not sociological studies nor do they pretend to give a typical picture of an ethnic group but rather, they describe human experience as each has seen it.

APPEL, LIVIA and THEODORE C. BLEGEN "Official Encouragement of Immigration to Minnesota during the Territorial Period" Minnesota History Bulletin, V (1923) 167-203

AUSTIN, O.P. "Is the New Immigration Dangerous to the Country" North American Review, 178 (April, 1904) 558-570

A rebutal of the myths used against immigrants. The author provides numbers and nationality of immigrants to the United States. Defends them against unjust charges. Author believes the alrge number of immigrants are absorbable, non-criminal, educationly equal to previous immigrants and not overly radical politically.

BANKS, C.E. and S.E. MORRISON "Persecution as a Factor in Emigration to New England" Massachusetts Historical Society Proceedings, LXIII (1930) 136-154

Article proposes that social persecution is a more plausible reason for the Puritans' immigration to New England than religious persecution.

BAXTER, MAURICE G. "Encouragement of Immigration to the Middle West During the Era of the Civil War" Indiana Magazine of History, XLVI (1950) 25-38

The political and institutional movements to attract immigrant labor which was in demand. Also to attract immigrant settlers in states that were under populated. Access to these lands was made easier for Germans, English, and Scandinavians.

BENNETT, MARION T. American Immigration Policies (Washington D.C. Public Affairs Press, 1963)

History of United States immigration policy. Deals with the discrimination against various national groups. Oriental exclusion, quotas, national origins restriction plan etc. Legislative history and political defense and criticism of recent immigration law. A section on immigration restriction

and the future. The book is historical in tone and deals with immigration from a policy perspective. The conscious political and social actions and reactions of our government and other political actors and their effect on the millions of immigrants who came to our nation.

BERNARD, WILLIAM S. "Cultural Determinants of Naturalization" American Sociolocial Review (December, 1936) 943-954

A study which determined that the determinants of naturalization among immigrants was cultural rather than racial. Tables of various groups and their rates of naturalizattion. The effects of formal education and occupational status on speed of naturalization precess. Conclusion: those immigrants, regardless of nationality, with hgih income, education and good jobs naturalize faster.

BERNARD, WILLIAM S. (ed) American Immigration Policy - A Reappraisal (New York, Parper and Brothers, 1950)

The findings of the National Committee on Immigration Policy - a group of "public spirited" clitizens who believed a scientific review of the immigration issue was pressing. Denounced immigration legislation as discriminatory since it favored immigrants from northern and western Europe. Did not call for removal of all restrictions but for liberalization of quota, redistribution of unused quotas, use of occupational criteria as auxiliary method of immigrant selection and removal of racial barriers against Asiatic and Pacific people.

BERTHOFF, ROWLAND T. "Southern Attitudes toward Immigration" Journal of Southern History, XVII (1951) 328-60

The author says neither immigration promotion nor naturism were major concerns of the South between 1865 and 1914. Industry was ultimately built by native labor; southerners battled with more pressing problems than the nightmare of hordes of unassimilable aliens.

BIERSTADT, EDWARD HALE Aspects of Americanization (Cincinatti, Stewart Kidd Company, 1921)

Immigrants were by and large loyal in World War II. Red scare after the war was unjustified. Americanization movement should have as goal removal of ignorance so that immigrant may take active part in American life.

BLEGEN, THEODORE C. "The Competition of the Northwestern States for Immigrants" Wisconsin Magazine of History, III (1919) 3-29

The competition of various states (Wisconsin and Iowa) to gain numbers of immigrants to settle in their states. Railways competing for immigrant trade. Various states advertising and setting up Boards and commissions to attract immigrants. A full description of this phenomona.

BLEGEN, THEODORE C. (ed) Land of their Choice: The Immigrants Write Home (Minneapolis, University of Minnesota Press, 1955)

Letters written by immigrants in the period of westward expansion during the 19th century. Geographic spread of letters is nationwide. Written by Norwegian immigrants.

BORRIE, W.D. The Cultural Integration of Immigrants (Paris, Unesco, 1959)

A survey based on the papers and proceedings of the Unesco conference held in Havana in April of 1956. 1) Emigration and Immigration, 2) Acculturation. Bibliographical footmotes.

BOWERS, DAVID F. (ed) Foreign Influences in American Life (Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1944)

The essays and bibliographies in this book seek to desribe the basic forms of cultural impact and assimilation, to trace their history in American life and to survey their more manifest effects upon our economic, political, artistic, relgious and philosophic institutions, as well as the overall influences of foreigners of different backgounds on America.

BROWN, ARTHUR J. "The Promotion of Emigration to Washington 1854-1909" Pacific Northwest Quarterly, 36 (1945) 3-17

The author describes how the state of Washington promoted emigration to its lands at the turn of the last century and the geginning of the present one. It relates the tremendous efforts undertaken by individuals, societies, agencies, the state, etc. to attract people to the Northwest. The promoters emphasized th riches and beuaty of the land and the bright future of the Northwestern state.

BROWN, LAWRENCE G. Immigration, Cultural Conflicts and Social Adjustments (New York, Longmans, Green and Co., 1933)

Historical study of immigrants' adjustment to new cultural surroundings. Discusses character of each immigration, causes which induced it, circumstances and influences of the journey, distribution in the United States of those composing it and social interactions and adjustments. Intended as a college text.

CARPENTER, NILES Immigrants and their Children 1920: A Study Based on Census Statistics Relative to Foreign Born and the Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage (Washington, United States Government Printing Office, 1927)

Statistical problems arising out of presence of immigrants. Includes: territorial distribution of foreign stock, distribution according to length of residence, nationality, race, sex, language, age, fecundity, vitality, marital condition, intermarriage, illegitimacy, citizenship and occupation.

CAN-SANDERS, ALEXANDER M. World Population (Oxford, The Clarendon Press, 1936)

The past and present trends of world population. The only remedly for the present mal-distribution of population is a reopening of doors by the United States and the British Dominions.

CAVANAUGH, FRANCES We Came to America (Philadelphia, McCray Smith, 1954)

Firsthand accounts.

CLAGHORN, KATE H. The Immigrants Day in Court (New York, Arno Press, 1969)

The legal difficulties faced by immigrants during and after World War I. The experiences in court and society's legal attitudes.

CLARK, JANE PERRY Deportations of Aliens from the United States to Europe (New York, Columbia University Press, 1931)

Deportation laws and their administration using case studies. Study of the deportation legislation and its administration.

COHEN, FELIX Immigration and the National Welfare (New York, The League for Industiral Democracy, 1940)

Fact and fantasy about immigration. The League argues for liberalized immigration. They believe immigration is healthy for our national welfare.

COMMONS, JOHN R. Races and Immigrants in America (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1920)

Description of immigration, causes thereof, and life in America for immigrants. Chapter on amalgamation and assimilation. Effect of immigrants on the political life of the country. Discussion of race and democracy.

CROUSE, NELLIS M. "Causes of the Great Migration" New England Quarterly, V (1932) 3-36

Crouse discusses the causes of the great migration of early settlers to America (1630-1640). The conflicting theories of economic decline in England and religious persecution are analyzed and contrasted. Crouse leans to the religious motive as the cause of immigration during this period.

CURTI, MERLE and KENDALL BIN "The Immigrant and the American Image in Europe 1860-1914" Mississippi Valley Historical Review, 37 (September, 1950) 203-230

Conclude that "in spite of the limitations, exaggerations and distortions in the predominant image of America, there was a solid core of reality beneath it."

DAVIE, MAURICE R. et al Refugees in America (New York, Harper and Brothers, 1947)

Survey undertaken by the Committee for the Study of Recent Immigration from Europe. Concludes that immigrants in period from 1933 to 1945, made up for the most part of refugees from political and racial persecution in Europe has been an asset - not a liability - to the United States.

DAVIE, MAURICE R. World Immigration: With Special Reference to the United States (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1939)

Immigration as many historical processes. The colonial period, emigration from North, West and then Southern and Eastern Europe. Demographic study of immigration phenomena. Asiatic immigration. Assimilation and adjustment. Instability of the immigrant community. An examination of where and why immigrants came and what they did here in America.

DIVINE, ROBERT A. American Immigration Policy 1924-1952 (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1957)

Purpose was to trace the course of America's restructive immigration policy through the second quarter of the 20th century; and uncover the basic factors involved in the formulation of this policy.

DUGGAN, STEPHEN and BETTY DRURY The Rescue of Science and Learning (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1948)

The. rescue of European scholars and their reinstatement in scholarly positions in the United States.

ERICKSON, KARL E. "The Emigrant Journey of the Fifties" Norwegian American Historical Association: Studies and Records, 8 (1934) 65-92

Vivid reminiscences of Erickson's immigration from Norway in 1853. Historical narrative that realistically portrays an immigrant's voyage - historically typical of a generation of Norwegian immigrants.

ERNST, ROBERT Immigrant Life in New York City 1825-1863 (New York, I.J. Friedman, 1949)

Greatest attention to the Irish and Germans who constituted the large majority of the immigrants in this period. Describes problems upon landing, living conditions, economic adjustments, trade union developments and relations between immigrant and native worker.

FAIRCHILD, HENRY P. Immigration: A World Movement and its American Significance (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1933)

The book is an analysis of a sociological phenomena of worldwide significance: immigration. The author sees immigration as an historical process arising out of the natural migrations of history, people move for benefit. The economic and political benefits of one country and the detrimental conditions of their own cause the immigrant to immigrate. Large bibliography of general and specific (by subcategories) articles and books. Fiarchild statistically anlyzes the "volume of Immigration Stream" by country and by time period. He finds shifting source patterns for our immigrant population which he believes are caused by economic improvement or decline in various parts of Europe. He details the local conditions in Europe that caused substantial numbers of various ethnic groups to immigrate to America. He analyzes the standard of living of the immigrant in America, and the exploitation of the immigrant by his older fellow countrymen and by employers. Fairchild also discusses the restriction and group selection of various immigrant nationalities. Literacy tests, exclusion of Japanese, etc. Assimilation and Americanization of the immigrant are also handled. Education in the English language was a primary tool.

FAIRCHILD, HENRY PRATH Immigration Backgrounds (New York, John Wiley, 1927)

Social economic, political, geographical, cultural, racial and other influences in the various countries and social groups which send a large number of immigrants to the United States. Fifteen chapters - each devoted to a specific group.

GARIS, ROY L. Immigration Restriction: A Study of the Opposition to and Regulation of Immigration to the United States (New York, The Macmillan Company, 1927)

Restrictionist bias. A "scholarly nativist," attempted to show that the quota laws of the 1920's were "not a thing of the moment, but the product of almost two hundred years of study and though by the Aermican people."

GAVIT, JOHN P. Americans by Choice (New York, Harper and Brothers, 1922)

What happens to naturalized citizens; how they contribute to the body politic thereafter. Detailed study of naturalization process; information on 26,000 petitions analyzed.

GLAZER,NATHAN "The Integration of American Immigrants" Law and Contemporary Problems, 21 (Spring, 1956) 256-269

The effect of the integration or assimilation of immigrants into American life. Problems that can arise. Glazer cites three broad categories of problems; social, political and cultural problem. He believes that immigration has radically changed the United States. He also objects to the decision that stopped free immigration in 1921. Urges national introspection.

GORDON, CHARLES and ROSENFIELD, HARRY Immigration Law and Procedures (Albany, Banks and Company, 1959)

Immigration laws and procedures generally for a) lawyers and governmental officials, b) voluntary private agencies in the immigration field, c) interested laymen. Authors believe there is a need for a comprehensive treatise on the subject.

GUILLET, EDWIN C. The Great Migration: The Atlantic Crossing by Sailing Ship Since 1770 (New York, Nelson, 1937)

Circumstances which led 11 million people to migrate to United States from British Isles between 1770 and 1890. Causes include famine, mass evictions, anti-reform campaigns. Shows how migrants were systematically exploited by emigration agents, ship captains and individual crooks.

GULICK, SIDNEY L. A Constructive Policy for the Regulation of Immigration (New York, League for Constructive Immigration Legislation, 1919)

A constructive policy. Comprehensive studies, with illuminating diagrams.

HANDLIN, OSCAR Immigration as a Factor in American History
(Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice Hall, 1954)

The broad perspective. Immigrants contributing to American History. Waves of immigrants defining periods. Opposition to minorities versus large scale tolerance.

HANDLIN, OSCAR A Pictorial History of Immigration
(New York, Crown Publishers, 1972)

A pictorial history of immigration from the Indians to postwar (World War II) migrations. Pictures and text dealing with immigration and history. A chapter on immigration contribution which deals with immigrant achievement and access to positions of respect and sometimes authority.

HANDLIN, OSCAR (ed) The Positivie Contribution of Immigrants (1955)

A symposiom prepared for Unesco by the International Sociological Association in a conference held in Paris. Handlin served as general rapporteur. Includes bibliographies.

HANDLIN, OSCAR The Uprooted (Little, Brown, 1951)

Discusses difficulties of immigrant adjustment at turn of 20th century. The epic story of the great migrations that made the American people. The adjustments, personal sacrifices, remolding of attitudes, and Americanization of the immigrant.

HANSEN, MARCUS L. The Atlantic Migration 1607-1860
(New York, Harper & Row, 1961)

The book concerns itself with the migration to America of Europeans until the Civil War. Hansen's perspective is from the European side. He attempts to see why immigrants came to America. What made them leave? Extensive bibliography. The scope of the book is directed at the European side of the migration question. Access to Ameirca depended upon political and economic conditions prevailing in Europe. There were no restrictions during the period Handlin is conerned about. The various societal discriminations encountered by the immigrants are discussed. Most immigrants had to undergo an assimilation of sorts - though the societal pressures were not so great in the pre-industrial period. The adoption of English and the dropping of the native tongue presented difficulties in certain cases.

HANSEN, MARCUS LEE "The History of American Immigration as a Field for Research" American Historical Review, 32 (April, 1927) 500-518

Hansen stresses the importance of immigration as a major theme of American history. He elucidates several promising, useful, or neglected areas for historical research. He believes the historian should research such areas as the European versus American perspective, growth of legal rules regarding immigration, economic history of foreign farming communities, the emigrants' perception of America, and immigrant literature.

HANSEN, MARCUS L. The Immigrant in American History (Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 1940)

A study of immigration in a broad historical perspective. The author believes the immigrants were a conservative force (especially the earlier waves of the 18th and 19th centuries) in favor of upholding the new democracy they found. They also allied themselves with the conservative religions they left behind. They veered towards a puritanism of their own. Hansen shows the organization of the immigrant into groups of his fellow countryman and the assimilation process at work. The organization of immigrant society, the rise of immigrant culture in Ameirca, and finally the "Americanization" of the second generation immigrant.

HANSEN, MARCUS L. The Problem of the Third Generation Immigrant (Rock Island, Illinois, Augustana Historical Society Publishers, 1938)

This text of a speech deals with history as a discipline and the particular history of immigrants. The author draws certain conclusions from analyzing the history of the Scotch, Irish and Germans in the United States and then tries to apply it to the Swedes who are at or near their third generation in Ameirca. The samll speech deals with the troubles of immigrants of the first generation, and the resultant troubles of their sons and daughters. The double pressures (world, family and societal and institutional) of the second generation lead into a cultural rebirth in the third. Whereas the son tries to forget his heritage, Hansen states, the grandson often bares a strong empathy for it. A study of this phenomena is in order, Hansen concludes.

HARTMANN, EDWARD G. The Movement to Americanize the Immigrant (New York, Columbia University Press, 1948)

Chronicles Americanization activities of the principal voluntary oganizations and of state and federal governments.

HILL, HOWARD C. "The Americanization Movement" American Journal of Sociology, 24 (1919) 609-42

HOFSTADTER, RICHARD "West of Ellis Island" Partisan Review, XIX (1952) 252

A book review of Oscar Handlin's The Uprooted. Hofstadter appreciates the details of Handlin's analysis of immigrant hopes, aspirations, tears and perception. The process of alienation.

HOWLAND, CHARLES P. (ed) Survey of Ameircan Foreign Relations (New Haven, Yale University Press, 1929)

Treats immigration in section III - United STates immigration policy, emergency quota act, oriental exclusion. Gives an analysis of ethnic discrimination.

HUTCHINSON, E.P. Immigrants and their Children 1850-1950 (New York, John Wiley and Sons Inc., 1956)

Detailed statistical analysis of the data from the 1950 census. Ethnic, geographic, and occupational data on immigrants. Detailed analysis of occupational distribution of foreign stock from 1850-1950 with future trends predicted. Much quantitative data.

JENKS, WILLIAM L. "Michigan Immigration" Michigan History Magazine, 28 (1944) 69-100

JOHNSTON, JOHANNA Together in America (New York, Dodd Mead, 1965)

Attempt to show that people of both European and African descent contributed to America's discovery and growth.

JONES, MALCOLM ALLEN American Immigration (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1960)

As a social process, immigration has shown little variation throughout American history. Motives and need to adjust were constants. What did vary was the character of the immigrant impact. Immigration, Jones says, is a two way street. It must be viewed from the immigrant and the emigrant perspecitve. Immigration has an effect - a political effect on the political groups of the United STates from the "Know Nothings" to the Democratic machines of the urban city.

KALNAY, FRANCES and RICHARD COLLINS (eds) The New American (New York, Greenberg, 1941)

Handbook giving information immigrants and candidates for citizenship needed. Also discusses laws and ruling which discriminate against the alien, avenues open for procuring work. Advantages of citizenship are listed and a survey of the refugee situation is provided.

KENNEDY, JOHN F. A Nation of Immigrants (New York, Harper and Row, 1964)

The book by former President Kennedy is the story of the various waves of immigrants who came to America looking for a better way of life. It is a history of their contributions and their hardships. President Kennedy believed the immigrants made a substantial contribution to America's greatness. He discusses the importance of our open door policy and he describes the favorable reaction and the blatant discrimination that greeted immigrants after their arduous journey. There is also a text of Kennedy's proposals to the Congress to liberalize the immigration statutes. There are six pages of suggested readings. The book deals with the great numbers of immigrants - breaking them down into nationalities and time periods - "waves." His examination is a broad one and conerned more with nationality then with specific achievements of individuals. He discusses the discrimination aspect of the situation and looks at societal discriminaiton a bit more carefully than institutional discrimination. The immigrants ability to move to the United States in the past and the present is contrasted.

KENT, DONALD P. The Refugee Intellectual; the Americanization of the Immigrant of 1933-41 (New York, Columbia University Press, 1953)

The book is an examination of how refugees, specifically intellectual refugees, adjust to the American way of life after immigrating. The author believes that the refugees are affected more than the receiving popul ation and that therefore the major adjustment falls on his or her shoulder. The book contains a bibliography of perhaps 70 books and articles. Kent's study seeks to describe and analyze from a sociological view point the adjustments made by approximately 7000 professionals (intellectuals) who immigrated from Germany and Austria as a result of Nazi pressure. The majority of immigrants rapidly obtained American citizenship and picked up the requisite language skills to get by. The book deals with quantitative data relating to the numbers of refugees, percentage of "intellectuals," and the number able to transfer in their employment. It elaborates the personal adjustments a refugee had to make with reagrd to institutional hostility in the fields of medicine, law and journalism among others. The effects of societal discrimination are examined with regard to the way the refugee had to overcome there difficulties. The book doesn't deal with group effort to overcome discrimination.

KUZNETS, SIMON and DOROTHY THOMAS (eds) Population Redistribution and Economic Growth (Philadelphia, The American Philosophical Institute, 1957-1964)

Methodological considerations and reference tables, analysis of economic change, migration and labor supply. The relationship between population redistribution and economic development. Emphasis on the effect of redistribution of populations for whatever causes, on the economic and technological development of area. Scope of study: 1870-1950. 1) population redistribution: according to nativity, color, birthplace, age, sex 2) redistribution of labor force according to occupations 3) redistribution of manufacturing activity 4) redistribution of income. Volume III emphasizes migration patterns of minorities. Show effect of idfferent minorities on economic growth, and graphs rates of change according to time periods.

LONN, ELLA Foreigners in the Confederacy and Foreigners in the Union Army and Navy (Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 1940)

Miliatry contribution of foreign-born. (Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University Press, 1951). The composition of the froeign born in the country, reasons for immigration, places where they settled, attitudes toward the war and actions during war. Foreign enlistments accounted for a fifth of the Union army.

MORRILL, RICHARD Migration and the Spread and Growth of Urban Settlements (Lund, Sweden, C.W. Gleeryp, Publishers, 1965)

The spread of the frontier. History of urbanization. An analytical study of the relationship between migration and urbanization. The effect of other variable - industrial cities, rural growth, etc.

PANUNZIO, CONSTANTINE M. The Deportation Cases of 1919-1920 (New York, 1921)

A study of individual experiences.

PARLE, R. and MILLER, HERBERT A. Old World Traits Transplanted (New York, Harper and Brothers, 1921)

Study of immigrant life.

PETERSON, WILLIAM "A General Typology of Migration" American Sociological Review, 23 (1958) 256-66

An attempt at creating a typology of migration. The author refers to several ideal types; invasion, conquest, coloization, and immigration. He further investigates the underlying psychological motivation for migration. He discusses primitive, forced and impelled, free, and mass migration. An overall analysis of internal and international movement of people.

POST, LOUIS F. The Deportations Delirium of Nineteen Twenty: A Bersonal Narrative of an Historic Offical Experience (Chicago, Kerr, 1923)

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An intimate view of the personality traits of those who are particularly susceptible to anti-democratic propaganda and also particularly inclined to act out anti-democratic behavior. 2000 subjects studied. Found that individuals who show extreme susceptibility to forcast propaganda have a great deal in common - but that there are enough typical variations within the pattern to distinguish several types of authoritarian personality.

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